

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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FIVE CENTS A COPY

Supreme Council Thirty-Third Degree, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, Visits President Coolidge



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TWO HIGHWAYS TOP \$10,500,000 MISSOURI DAM

Hydroelectric Project Is to
Provide Power for
Entire State

WILL MAKE A LAKE HUNDRED MILES LONG

Eastern Capital Interested
and Preliminary Work
Is Under Way

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 23 (Special)—The largest power project proposed in the Ozarks of Missouri is that of the Missouri Hydroelectric Power Company, which plans the construction of a power dam in the Osage River at Bagnall, Miller County. Preliminary work has been carried on for several months, and additional machinery is being received in preparation for construction of the dam.

The proposal of the company is to construct a dam about half a mile long, with spillways extending an additional half-mile, to cost approximately \$10,500,000. It is planned to run two state highways over the top of the dam.

The contemplated plant will develop 75,000 to 90,000 kilowatts of electric current for distribution in Missouri. The proponents of the project, except the completed dam will be the establishment of a manufacturing and industrial district around the base.

The proposed dam will cause a backwater to cover 55,000 acres of land in Miller, Camden, Morgan and Benton counties. The backwater is calculated to create a lake more than 100 miles long and from one to three miles wide.

The company is headed by Walter Cravens of Kansas City, president, and Ralph Street of Kansas City, vice-president. Mr. Cravens is president and Mr. Street vice-president of the Kansas City Joint Stock and Land Bank. They have interested eastern financiers. The company has constructed roads to the proposed site of the dam and has completed the boring of the dam site.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENT BONDS ARE URGED

CLEVELAND, Oct. 19 (Special Correspondence)—The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce has thrown its weight behind the passage of the city's municipal bond issues aggregating \$8,16,000, including every proposal except that of expanding the municipal light plant, which was not acted on.

The chamber recommended the passage of the Board of Education's bond issue of \$2,000,000. It urged the voters to approve the constitutional amendment modifying the uniform rate of taxation and permitting the Legislature to establish lower tax rates for municipalities. It placed its "O.K." on the constitutional amendment permitting election of all state administrative and county officers for four years instead of two.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1925

Local
"Neighbors" Ask Light on East.....
Bills for Housing Next Tuesday.....
Girl Scout Activities.....
Prohibition Already Has Proved Itself.....
W. C. T. U. Meeting Is Told
Peace Would Attain the End God Desired
Is Happy.....
Each Candidate Declares He'll Stay
to End.....

General

Scottish Rite Aids Students.....
Two Highways Top \$10,500,000 Mis-
souri Dam.....

High Scottish Rite Honor Voted for
Luther Burbank.....

"Lampy" to Be Fired.....

Cossacks Go to South America.....

Chemists John German merger.....

Tumult in China Charged to Soviets.....

Sports

Harvard Athlete Report.....

Eastern College Report.....

Pittsburgh to Be Golf Center.....

Cross-Country at Nebraska.....

Features

The Sundial.....

Radio.....

Household Arts, Crafts and Deco-
ration.....

The Home Forum.....

The Laborer and His Hire.....

Among the Railroads.....

Theatrical News, Art, Music, Motion
Pictures.....

Editorials

Letters to the Editor.....

From Dawn to Dusk in a Motorbus
Seat.....

The Week in London.....

STABILITY AND CONSISTENCY IN TAX LAW URGED

New England Commission-
ers Hear Address by In-
dustries Leader

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 23 (Special)—Standardization of tax law, while it may seem desirable theoretically is, from a practical viewpoint, impossible and undesirable, the New England Tax officials Association was told this morning by Clifford Anderson, former president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, in giving his views as to how industry looks upon taxation. Each state, he said, has its own structural growth and background and should work out its problems in the interest of humanity. He is an active worker in the Rite in his community.

What business men desire more than uniformity, he said, is consistency of policy and stability of law. What they fear most are harmful trends. They are disturbed not so much by the provisions of a particular statute or proposal as by what it and others appear to lead to.

Calling for Data

He advised, however, that when practical, in calling for data upon which to act, tax officials have regard to those classifications that ordinarily obtain in business establishments, and avoid, so far as possible, unusual aggregations of figures. He cited an instance where it cost a concern \$103 to prepare a report, when the tax itself amounted to only \$12.

Considerable should be left to the discretion of commissioners, he said in determining what should be required of establishments in relation to the taxes they pay. In line with this he commended the plan of leaving the commissioners to fix amounts to his judgment by what percentage concern's earnings should be.

William H. Blodgett, tax commissioner of Connecticut, speaking on "The Duty of the State Toward Local Taxation," pointed out the fallacy of the doctrine that cities and towns have inherent rights relative to collecting taxes. He said the courts of Connecticut had ruled repeatedly that the will of the State is paramount in such matters, and that it has no power to surrender its sovereignty. So no state possesses authority to legislate to alter provisions by which the taxing power may be applied.

Reason and Wisdom

However, he observed, a decent respect for local self-government required that this power be used with reason and wisdom.

"For a city to interfere annoyingly or capriciously or without a proper cause of provocation is as despicable, on the one hand, as it would be for the Legislature to refuse to interfere in a case such as was recently brought to the attention of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

High Scottish Rite Honor Voted for Luther Burbank

Naturalist to Receive Thirty-Third Degree
Rank of K. C. C. H. Given Chinese Mason

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 22—Luther Burbank of Santa Rosa, Calif., eminent naturalist and originator of many plants, has been elected to receive the Thirty-Third and last degree of Masonry by the Supreme Council, Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry, Southern Jurisdiction, now in session here. The award was made in recognition of his general beneficent labora in the Northern Jurisdiction and Raoul V. Palermo, thirty-third degree, Rome, Italy.

Chinese Honored

Mr. Abbott was officially received at the general session this morning. His term of office has been nearly coincident with that of the head of the Southern Jurisdiction, John H. Cowles, thirty-third degree, of Louisville, Ky., who having been made Sovereign Grand Commander in October, 1921, while Mr. Abbott received that honor in the Northern Jurisdiction in September, 1921. Mr. Abbott expressed his pleasure at attending and spoke of the intimate basis of harmony existing between the two bodies.

In recognition of the valuable work among the Scottish Rite Masons of China, the Degree of Knight Commander of the Court of Honor has been conferred upon Samuel Sung Young, who is in the service of the Chinese Government and was formerly president of the Tang Shu Railway at Peking. Investiture of the K. C. C. H. was taken place. The Coronation of the new members of the Thirty-Third Degree was scheduled for Friday evening.

In emphasizing the harmonious relations between the Northern and Southern jurisdictions of the Supreme Council, Mr. Abbott explained that provision had been made for one Supreme Council in every country in Europe, making the total 33; but curiously enough, although the United States only extended at that time to the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, two Supreme Councils were provided for this country, the Southern Jurisdiction being the first to be organized, at Charleston, S. C., in 1861.

Growth of the Rite

The Northern Jurisdiction was organized in 1818, the Southern ceding them half of its territory. All additions were to be made to the body first organized, the Southern Jurisdiction, which is known as the Mother Council of the World, became the first organized. It includes not only the United States but all the states west of the Mississippi River and south of the Mason and Dixon's Line, as well as the territorial possessions of the United States.

Charles Rosenbaum, Thirty-Third Grand, Little Rock, Ark., Lieutenant Grand Commander, has been elected dean of the Supreme Council, as of Saturday, Oct. 24, in recognition of his being the oldest member of the Council in point of service. He has been an active member 24 years.

The Association of Secretaries of Officers at which David W. Knowlton of Minneapolis, Minn., was elected Grand Master; H. Goodwin, Salt Lake City, Utah, was elected vice-president; and Fred D. Cornell of Lincoln, Neb., was reelected secretary, a position he has held since 1917.

Elected to 334 Degree

The list of those elected to receive the 334 degree is as follows:

Alabama—Emil Sigmar Hugger, Montgomery; Joseph Herman Lowe, Birmingham.

Arkansas—Joseph James David Russell, Russellville; Silas Talbot Field, Hope; W. Franklin Smith, Little Rock; Charles Eugene Smith, Little Rock; Charles Addison Gordon, Pine Bluff.

Arizona—Charles Blodden, Bisbee; Fred Orme Goodale, Tucson; California—northern section—Frederick Gee, Oakland; Albert Franklin Shute, Oakland; Otto Ferdinand Grundel, San Francisco; William Frederick Heinicke, San Francisco; Frank Charles Hosmer, San Francisco; Edward George Michaelson, San Francisco; James Nieto, San Francisco; Charles

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

May Select Own College

The committee on education, while having the power to grant one scholarship for each of the 15 states, reserves the right to withhold an award from any state not offering a sufficiently qualified candidate a award such grant to another state.

The recipients are also to select their own colleges or technical schools provided they select institutions of full college grades and which are approved by the committee on education.

Eligibility consists of applicants being Masons, Masons or sons or daughters of Master Masons, preferably members of the Scottish Rite. Such applicants must be unable to obtain a collegiate education without such assistance. For the first year the regular college charges, including cost of books and apparatus required in the courses taken, plus an amount estimated by the college authorities for subsistence and lodgings, are borne by the scholarship. For the second year, the college charges plus two-thirds the living expenses are borne by the scholarship. For the third year and fourth years, the college charges plus one-half the living allowance are included in the scholarship. The plan is based on the theory that from the second year on students should be able to defray their expenses by their own labor.

Paid Direct to College

Dr. Hamilton receives all applications for scholarships and sends the necessary blanks for the students to fill in, telling their qualifications, both Masonically and in education, with what courses they desire to pursue and the name of the institutions. Usually the scholarships are paid to the craft than our plan to create and foster a school of foreign service in the United States.

In discussing the plan, Charles A. MacKenney, president of the league, said: "Perhaps no Masonic organization within the last century has been received with more hearty and universal approval and commendation by the craft than our plan to create and foster a school of foreign service at George Washington University."

It is planned to announce on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, 1926, the opening of the school in the fall of that year.

Mr. MacKenney said that such a school "should be wholly uncommercial and its management, control and teaching, it is equally important that it be open to students regardless of race, creed or state of origin."

The ceiling of the large room in

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

ARC-WELDING COURSE ASKED FOR COLLEGES

Specializing Advocated to
Speed Supplanting of
Noisy Riveters

To speed development of the comparatively new electric-arc welding and its supplanting of the noisy rivet hammer in building construction, William Spraragen, secretary of the American Welding Society and editor of its monthly journal, advocated the establishment of the courses of specialized instruction in this field in the engineering schools throughout the United States.

Mr. Spraragen, who is in Boston incident to the annual fall meeting of the American Welding Society at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, explained in an interview that the use of electric-arc welding would be found to be substantially less expensive, in some cases at least 40 per cent less, than the old methods of riveting, and said that the subject should be taught in the technical schools in addition to the present instruction in structural engineering.

"A new type of technical training, namely 'welding engineering,' is needed to bring application of this discovery to early realization," he added. "It will be significant advances can be made by interesting engineering schools to particular study and research along this line."

Strength and Saving

Commenting on an article on the new arc-welding process which appeared in the Christian Science Monitor Oct. 21 in an interview with A. G. Bissell, general engineer of the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Mr. Spraragen corroborated Mr. Bissell's statement in his confidence that riveting in structural work can be done by riveting.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Dry Law Offender Costs Lodge Charter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WAR BAN ASKED BY MR. LENROOT

Lauds Locarno Pact and
Favors Court Entry in
Boston Chamber Speech

SHIELD ROLL NOT SATISFACTORY

Yale Weekly Says Its Future Is Matter of Concern

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 23 (AP)—Declaring that the enrollment of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale is not satisfactory at present either to its officers or the students, a large group to the leading graduates, the Yale Alumni Weekly in its current issue says that in this connection the future of the school is a matter of some concern.

"The Yale Engineering Association, the weekly says, is making an investigation. The Alumni Weekly points out that Yale College this year will have 1453 students and Sheffield 721 students."

"The trouble seems to come," the weekly says, "from the student association of schools in freshman year, which does not appear to be sending to the scientific school all of the freshmen who reasonably might be expected to elect scientific courses—basing such judgment on what happened before the common freshman year was established."

"There is some idea that a scheme could be, and should be, provided in which freshmen could be sorted out officially on the basis of their natural aptitude for science or the traditional course in the humanities, and this difficulty be corrected."

COLLEGE ENROLLMENT NEARING LEGAL LIMIT

STORRS, Conn., Oct. 23 (Special)—Complete figures on enrollment at the Connecticut Agricultural College for the first semester of the present college year were made public today by George S. Torrey, registrar, following the start of the two-year course in agriculture, which began yesterday. A total enrollment of 480 students, which is 11 less than the 500 limit at any one time as set by the Legislature, is the mark reached thus far at Storrs.

Agricultural science is the most popular division of the college at Storrs, with 189 enrolled. Agriculture comes next with a registration of 152, home economics is third with 52 enrolled, and mechanical engi-

neering is last with 49 registered.

World News in Brief

Chicago (AP)—Acceptance by the American Library Association of grants of \$150,000 from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and \$75,000 from the John D. Rockefeller Memorial for the support of the association's activities for the coming year has been announced.

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 23 (AP)—John Kellum of Morris Neb., has just harvested a 140-acre field of sugar beets, fulfills the claim of a Fort Morgan (Colo.) root to the title of "world's largest sugar beet." The Colorado beet weighed 26½ pounds, advises records here said.

Los Angeles (AP)—A gold medal in recognition of hisfeat in crossing the continent in a motor boat was presented to John Edwin Bissell here by the new members of the Automobile Club. Mr. Bissell and his two companions recently navigated an 18-foot boat from Astoria, Ore., to New York, with but one 400-mile portage across the Continental Divide.

New York (AP)—John D. Rockefeller Jr. has extended his interest in behalf of moderate priced housing for wage earners by taking \$150,000 worth of stock in the City Housing Corporation, which was organized in 1924 and which has built a \$4,000,000 colony on Long Island which accommodates 850 families. It is announced.

Nothing but the Best for Mary!

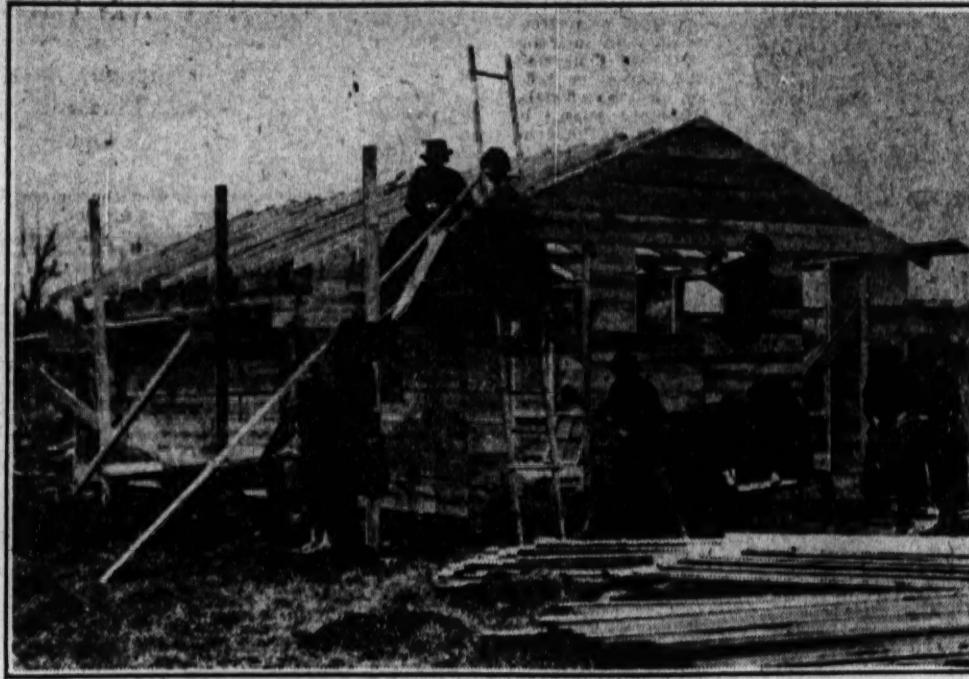
Mary works in a downtown store. Everybody likes her, somebody loves her—but that would be telling. In Clothes, Friends, Books and Candy—Mary knows what's what. We'll say she does. She tops her modest luncheon with a chocolate covered bar. We've a suspicion that you'll find one in her bag—What!!! Why—Schrafft's of course. Mary's taste is faultless. Nothing but the best for Mary. The goody bar dressed in a striped tinfoil wrapper.

16 different centers
100% pure candy

**SCHRAFFT'S
BARS 5¢**
CHOCOLATE COVERED

From Lincoln
to Coolidge
Quality
Candy Makers

Girl Scouts Turn Carpenters and Build Temporary House



Wield Saw, Hammer and Ax in New Activity at Cedar Hill, Waltham, Mass.

ANNOUNCE WINNERS OF HARVARD AWARDS

Charles Sumner and Boston Club Scholarships Given

Auburndale, Beverly, Brighton, Jamaica Plain, Marblehead, and Wakefield, Massachusetts are represented by the six Harvard freshmen in the award of the Charles Sumner (formerly the Charles Sumner Bird Scholarship) and five Harvard Club of Boston scholarships just announced by the club's committee on scholarships of J. W. D. Seymour '17 of Cambridge, is chairman.

In preparation for next season in the proper system of camping out areas being given for Scout leaders at Cedar Hill, the Girl Scout estate at Waltham. There will be Scout activities at that center practically every week-end throughout the winter. Founder's Day, in honor of Mrs. Juliette Low of Savannah, Ga., is to be celebrated on Oct. 21 with the planting of trees, following the example set by the honorary national president of the organization, Mrs. Calvin Coolidge. Officers of the local Scout groups are meeting to make plans for a busy winter and the Girl Scouts' tea room at the headquarters, 35 Newbury Street, is renewing popularity.

New Camp at Cedar Hill

The newest camp is at Cedar Hill, a camp for juniors, "Peter Pan" established to relieve Camp "Low" by taking younger Scouts. During the summer 113 Scouts from 10 to 14 years old stayed at the camp, in most cases getting their first out-of-doors experience in this connection. They slept in open cabins most of the time, but took their cots out underneath the stars when weather permitted. They made baskets of the willows; there were a Fourth of July parade, a hunt for pirate gold, a mother's day and star gazing from the hill top. Scouts learned to swim in the concrete pool.

Cedar Hill was the seat of other activities, such as for the local council, Boston, Miroso, Nalden, Quincy, Hingham, Milton, Lancaster, Arlington and Cambridge, all had camps of their own there at which they accomplished a great deal while having a good time.

"Yarbs" form one of the most interesting stories of Girl Scout doings last summer, for the Scouts are building up a considerable industry for themselves in a field served by no one else.

Camping, of course, was the big activity of the summer and from Camp Low at Dunstable, and Long Pond at Plymouth, from the Patrol Leaders' Camp in Gilman, N. H., and the Seacoast Camp at Marion came chronicles of good times and strenuous times.

EVERETT MILLS PASSES DIVIDEND
The annual meeting of directors of the Everett Mills held yesterday it was voted that in view of the present conditions no dividend be declared. The dividend was passed in May. The last payment was 1 per cent. in November, 1924.



The Magnet of Quality Los Angeles Limited

Premier Train to Southern California

CALIFORNIA
Mountains, canyons, rivers, sea-shore, tropical trees and flowers, gay, diversified, different theaters and hotels. Ample accommodations at all prices. Let us send you our free California book.

Spacious observation and club car, extra large dressing rooms for women, unsurpassed dining car service. Barber, valet, maid, manicure, hairdressing, and bath.

Only 68 hours from Chicago

Lv. Chicago (C&NW Terminal) 8:00 p.m.
Ar. Salt Lake City (2nd day) 2:05 p.m.
Ar. Los Angeles (3rd day) 2:00 p.m.

Three other daily trains to California: two to Denver with connections for California.

Any ticket agent will be glad to arrange your trip, or ask

Willard Massey, or R. H. Miller,
Gen'l Agent, Un. Pac. Sys., Gen'l Agt., C. & N. W. Ry.,
294 Washington St., Boston 294 Washington St., Boston
Phone Main 449 Phone Congress 3660

The Historic Scenic Route

418

Prohibition Already Has Proved Itself, W.C.T.U. Meeting Is Told

Gifford Gordon of Australia Declares Eighteenth Amendment "the Greatest Humanitarian Piece of Legislation in the History of Governments"

5

times what was spent in 1918. Big

real-estate men, wherever I went, gave prohibition much of the credit for this splendid homebuilding effort.

"I could also tell what prohibition has done for labor and the savings bank. The savings bank was not big in 1918, but in the country prior to prohibition, now there are 29 with millions of deposits. In 1917 there were 11,000,000 savings bank depositors in America in 1924 there were 39,000,

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Harvard's "Lampy" to Be Feted With Dinner, Wit, Song, Speech

Dean of American Humorous Magazines, Rich in Lore and Tradition, Honored After 50 Years in Serious Business of Being Funny

By F. WENDEROTH SAUNDERS '24

First Holder of Lampoon Traveling Fellowship, Visitors to Harvard University often wonder what the queer little building at Mt. Auburn and Bow Streets, Cambridge, Mass., with the face on the tower, packed away among tall dormitories that once formed the famed "gold coast," have to do with university life. Every angle of the roof, every window, every brick express originality and character, yet there is a haunting sense of the past, possibly Flanders under the Spanish Hapsburgs.

This strange building, standing as a fairy-like transportation from another world, is the home of the Harvard Lampoon, said to be the dean of American humorous publications. Lampy, as it is fondly called, is about to celebrate with dinner and speech (not wassail and song) its fiftieth anniversary. And the medieval jester and the crane-like bird the ibis, both symbols of the Lampoon, are preparing to receive the men that have made its pages famous and who have carried its traditions out into the world.

Plans and a complete program have already been formulated for observance of the anniversary, and Feb. 8, 1926, one day after the date of the first issue, has been tentatively set aside for the annual graduate dinner, which will have special significance this year. Contrary to custom the dinner will not be given at the Lampoon building in Cambridge but will be held at the Harvard Club in Boston where more guests may be seated.

At least 400 former editors, honorary editors, present editors and invited guests are expected to be present and many a famous "wit" will be called upon to add to the evening's entertainment. On the day of the dinner a buffet luncheon will be given at the Lampoon building and it is quite possible that the festivities of the day will close in accordance with the time-honored custom of the younger guests holding an entertainment in the building.

Special Editions Planned

Two publications in honor of the event will be issued, one a special number of the Lampoon, entitled the Fiftieth Anniversary Number, containing principally reprints of Lampoon masterpieces of the past; the other an edition of the Fiftieth Anniversary Book, containing a complete history of the comic and a list of the former editors of the Lampoon together with the roll of the honorary editors.

Expected among the guests are A. L. Lowell, C. D. Gibson, Hugh Walpole, Stephen Leacock, Frank Crownishield, Rex Irvin, Owen Wister, Robert Benchley, Guyas Williams, Robert Sherwood, E. S. Martin.

A decade after the close of the Civil War a few students inspired by Mr. Punch of London conceived the idea of a "funny magazine" patterned after the London Charivari, and early in 1876 came the first issue of the Lampoon. John T. Wheelwright, Boston lawyer, one of the founders and original promoters of the Lampoon, describes the founding of the comic: "On a February night in 1876, two students stole out into the Harvard College Yard bearing with them rolled up posters to be affixed to the bulletin boards and trees. One of the posters was hung in the president's room in the Lampoon building and it announces the proposed publication on the morrow of a new periodical, to be called the Harvard Lampoon or the Cambridge Charivari, with some self-praise to procure a ready sale."

That poster is today in the very center of the building which has grown almost like a dream castle, to house the society, which has now for fifty years continued to publish the paper whose origin was thus heralded.

On Its Feet Financially

"It was the intention of the founder editors—R. W. Curtis '76, A. M. Sherwood '78, E. M. Wheelwright '76, J. T. Wheelwright '76, E. S. Martin '77, Samuel Sherwood '76, W. S. Otis '78—to have but one number, but the first was such a complete success that it was decided to continue the comic. The Lampoon was continued by the above board until the class day number of 1880 and it was thought that the Lampoon would be carried out into the world but John Mitchell, with the assistance of some of the Lampoon board, among them Mr. Martin, who continues to hold the editorial chair, did not start "Life" un-

til January, 1883, and Harvard found after a lapse of a half year that it could not do without its humorous magazine and so with the permission of the founder editors another group of students started the second series



Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders
This is Robert Stuart, Grand Keeper of the Keys of "Lampy."

of the Lampoon in March, 1883. During the late '80s the Lampoon was often in financial difficulties but by 1890 it was firmly on its feet. Once it held its sanctum wherever it could, in some member's apartment or later in a dingy rented room or basement. Today it has a building of its own and one that is said to be unequalled in design and appointments among college publications.

The young men who assisted in getting out the first number little dreamed that in half a century the students of almost every university and college would be publishing what is now known as a college comic. Today the Lampoon is older than Punch was in 1876 by nearly 20 years. So that when these young men avowed that they would produce college Punch, they were not far wrong.

It was not until 1909 that the present building was completed. Though the building is interesting from without, it is still more enchanting within. The walls of the lower story exhibit, but naturally exhibit, pleasing Dutch tile work, the tiles being entirely imported from Holland and none later than the eighteenth century. The business

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National Butchers Company One of the Largest Retailers of Meats in America

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1300 Beacon Street 137 Harvard Avenue 76 Munroe Street
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Sausages
Are Different—
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If your dealer cannot supply you telephone
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1925

The Fireplace With a Story, or Stories

offices are on the first floor, and it seems strange to hear the clink of typewriters and the tinkle of the telephone in an atmosphere of small-paneled casement windows, tiled walls and floors, hand-hewn ceiling beams and paneled bookcases.

Environment Plenty

But the pride of the building is the almost full length banquet hall on the second story whose beamed gabled arched ceiling is imperfectly seen in the dim light, a long narrow room with its large yet delicate fireplace of Flemish origin modeled in clay and carved in wood and painted and bearing the date 1571 and the inscription, "J. 15. Alia. Corona. Fidissimo. 71. L."

The fireplace was brought over and set up intact and has but one counterpart in America. The hall is permeated with a perfect atmosphere of the early Renaissance. There are old battered cabinets from the low countries, with chipped and tarnished paint, and decoration marred with wormholes, wood so old that it no longer furnishes a toothsome repast for the tiny borer, old armed steins from the Rhine, tapestries from medieval looms, a huge clock that has seen a host of grandfathers, bits of carved wood, old brass work, frayed and tarnished banners whose lineage has been forgotten, ancient charts on parchment and wall paintings on wood, a stuffed crocodile that might have added awe to some mysterious alchemist's den, a pair of excellent suits of Japanese armor, bits of stained glass from no one knows what ancient house or monastery, great wrought-iron candle holders that drop from the ceiling and can hold twice a score of sparkling lights. Rows of pewter steins bearing the name and crest of a former editor now collect the dust of the years.

To see the banquet hall in its greatest glory, one must view it on feasting night when one long table runs the length of the hall and benches are lined on either side in monasteries fashion, when a hundred red candles cast their uncertain light into the pervading gloom, when a great fire roars in the Flemish fireplace, when the wind whines without and the sleet drives and slashes against the tiny panes. Then it is good to watch the flickering lights in the fire and give free rein to the flights of fancy.

While the old customs are fast

passing from Cambridge, the Lampoon maintains

Working Guards, Harold B. Bridges, George E. Dean, and Otis C. White; Escorts, Fred E. Alexander, William W. Arment, Ralph H. Cochran, E. Everett Holden, George Holder and Leon Storz; Captain of Guards, Harry L. Hastings; Beauchant Bearer, William C. Townes; United States Color Bearer, Charles D. Livermore; State Color Bearer, Walter Rose; Organist, William B. Leland; Master of Property, Elmer H. Loring.

Right Eminent Johnson in the installation exercises was assisted by Eminent Sir Charles A. Harrington as Grand Warden and other past commanders.

ANIMALS LEAGUE ASKS FOR HELP

Mrs. Smith, President, Says Work Has Grown

Everybody can help at least a little in the rescue and educational work the Animal Rescue League, 51 Carver Street, Boston, carries on for domestic and wild animals and birds, the president, Mrs. Huntington Smith, says in her annual presentation of the work.

"You have no idea how much your work is needed, or of the good we are doing," she says. Contributions of money, however small, and of articles for the bazaar to be held at the Copley-Plaza Hotel on Nov. 30 and Dec. 1 are asked. Ideas and material to be made up for the bazaar will be given upon request by Miss Phillips, manager of the league serving.

"The Animal Rescue League is an organization to lessen suffering both for mankind and the lower animals," Mrs. Smith says. "It is civic welfare; it is humane education which is a preventive of crime."

"Not only does the league rescue thousands of neglected and suffering animals (we have received so far this year \$3,476), but we are constantly working to educate men, women, and children in kindness. We have sent out for educational purposes this year \$1,170 for publications. We have nine branches and twelve stations, and wherever one is established, a selected, experienced dog and cat, and wounded birds are at once brought to the new station; the children quickly become interested."

The executive committee is composed of Mrs. Huntington Smith, Mrs. Arthur T. Cabot and Frederick J. Bradlee.

WOMEN'S COLLEGE EXECUTIVES MEET

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 23 (Special)—Eighteen women, past and present members of the principal women's colleges of the east assembled here today for the annual intercollegiate conference, at which the various social regulations now in force among the colleges will be discussed. Each college is represented by its president and in most cases by its dean and a member of the faculty also.

Years ago Bob was a sailor and knows yarns about almost every port of the seven seas. The greatest moments of his life are when he is conducting some celebrity about the building.

In 1923 the Lampoon on the advice of its trustees established a traveling fellowship to enable one senior editor to continue his studies abroad for a year. The first holder of the scholarship was the writer and the second and present holder of the scholarship is Charles Child '23.

WORCESTER COUNTY TEMPLARS INSTALL

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This year, for the first time, representatives of the student governing organizations of the various colleges are to be present for part of the discussion. Tomorrow morning will be partly devoted to a presentation of the students' point of view on various questions of student conduct and manners. In this discussion Miss Martha Botsford will represent Smith, Miss Betty Smith will speak for Wellesley, Miss Jean Loeb for Bryn Mawr, and Miss Elizabeth Halsted, president of the Mount Holyoke College Community, for Mount Holyoke.

Eminent Commander, Harry P. McAllister; Generalissimo, Otis D. Arnold; Captain-General, John Tuck; Senior Warden, Charles W. Brumaghams; Junior Warden, Ralph A. Robbins; Prelate, Rev. L. Knowles; Assistant Prelate, Noble O. Hayes; Standard Bearer, Harry C. Mayo; Sword-Bearer, Ernest P. Whitehead; Warden, Irving A. Green; Sentinel, John McIntosh; Armorer, Robert P. Adams; Assistant Armorer, Clarence E. Rob-

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Centenary Celebrations
103d YEAR
Stewart-Wanamaker [1823]
300th YEAR
of New York City [1626]

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THE TITAN CITY

A Ter-Centenary Pictorial Pageant of New York

NEW YORK! Thrice named, thrice crowned with three hundred years. A city of noble origin, of dynamic growth, of irresistible expansion, of polyglot Americanization.

The Pageant Reveals

the romantic story of the *Pass*, the problems of the *Present*, and a prophecy of the *Next Hundred Years*.

Within the Stewart Rotunda

Three Cathedral Windows

A vision in three cathedral windows of silk, filling three sides of the huge area, from first to fifth floor, depicting—

1. New York's giant climb to the sky. From the first Dutch village on the tip of Manhattan; up through the British, Colonial, early and later American cities; and building on the reality of today, the New York of tomorrow.
2. New York's progress in transportation, protection and education. From the pony express to winged steeds; from the Knickerbocker night watch to the electric traffic control; from the red-shirted volunteer firemen to the thundering, screaming, motor-driven fire trucks; from the little Dutch schoolmaster to giant universities.
3. New York's marine evolution and development as a port. From the bobbing Dutch crafts to birds of the air-mail swooping down upon great landings on the flat roofs of docks.
4. Fifty-six portrait sketches of representative builders of New York. Giants in the fields of discovery, invention, engineering, architecture, art, military, statescraft, literature, education, publishing, finance, railroads, steel, commerce, labor, law.

Without the Stewart Rotunda

—on four floors—

Eighty-eight Mural Sketches

in color, encircling the rotunda on the four floors—presenting a pictorial history of old New York covering the periods of:

1. Indian settlement	6. Rule of the Dutch
2. Coming of Henry Hudson	7. Rule of the British
3. Landing of the Walloons	8. Colonial days
4. Dutch settlement	9. Early American days
5. Purchase of Manhattan	10. Late American days

Down to the close of the last century—a historical record on large canvases, done sketchily, but with a sweep, scope and unity beyond anything heretofore attempted.

The North American Indian

As a fitting background for this pageant of New York, we are permitted to show for the first time in New York—

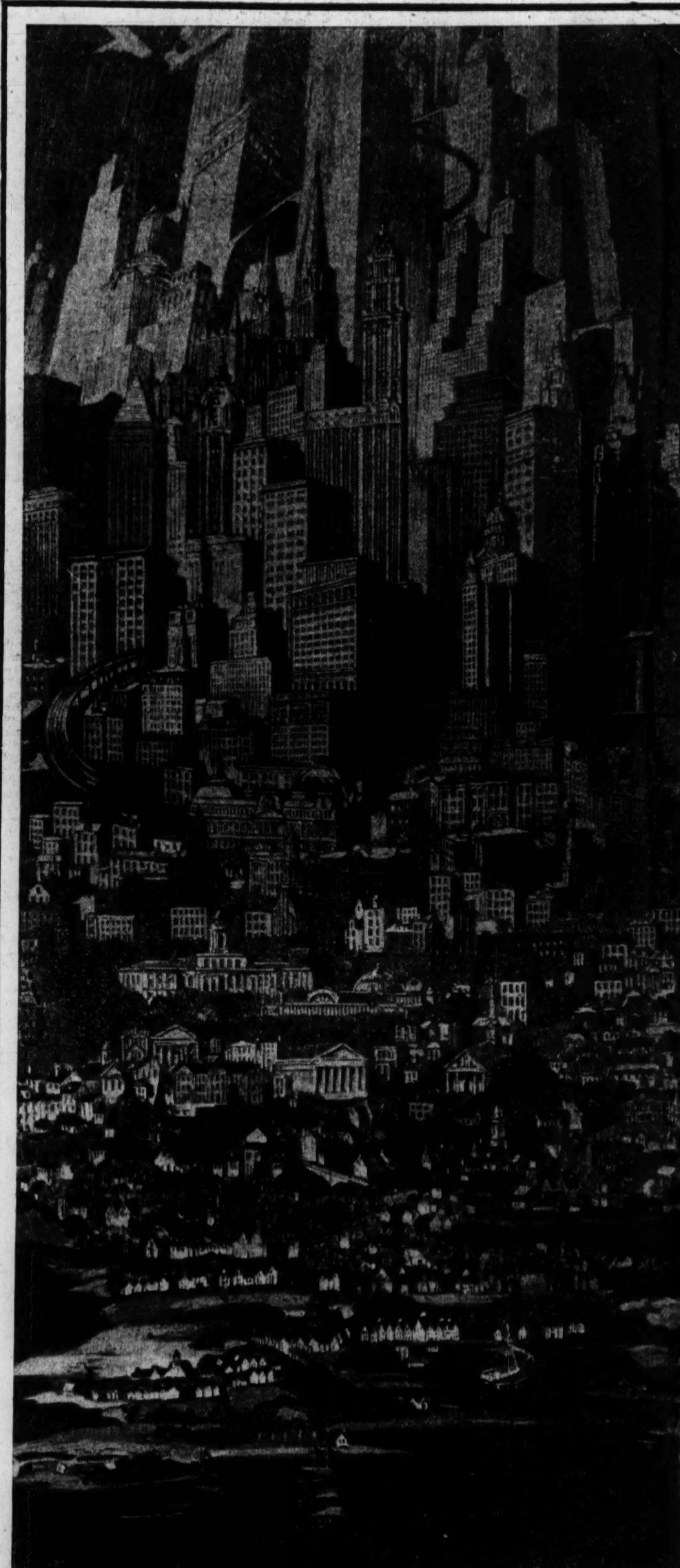
The Rodman Wanamaker Exposition of the North American Indian as exhibited at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, San Francisco, in 1915 (First Gallery, New Building)

First Ford of the Air

The John Wanamaker I. Like its progenitor, the Ford automobile, sold and guaranteed by John Wanamaker in 1904 when it was practically unknown, the new Ford all-metal airplane takes a prominent place in this Ter-Centenary Pageant of Progress. (Street Floor, New Building)

We are also privileged to exhibit for the first time in New York—

GEORGE B. MATTHEW'S famous painting—"General Pershing and His Fighting Generals." An imposing canvas, 12 x 20 feet hung in the center of the First Gallery, New Building.



POGANY'S CENTRAL WINDOW IN THE ROTUNDA

Inaugurating the New Building and Initiating New York's Ter-Centenary

THE TITAN CITY

A Pictorial Pageant of New York Past, Present and Future

Conceived and Planned by WANAMAKER'S

Old Building Exhibits

Directed by WILLY POGANY

The Cathedral Windows within the Stewart Rotunda executed by Pogany-Teichner Statue of the American Indian by Carl Richard Korte Panels on the Four Upper Floors on the Exterior of the Rotunda Executed by Gates and Morange, Rudolph Guertler and The Physioc Studios

New Building Exhibits

Directed by HARVEY WILEY CORBETT

In Cooperation with the Russell Sage Foundation and the National Conference of City Planning

Executed by

Robert Winthrop Chanler, Hugh Ferriss, Vladimir Vasili Bobritsky, Victor R. Haveman

Magic Carpet View by Arthur Crisp Washington Square Development by Arthur C. Holden and Associates

New York in Prophecy

In the New Building

31 mural sketches in bold black and white, showing the vision of architects and artists who have the courage to look into the sky.

New towers of Babylon—seventy, yes a hundred stories high. Huge spires, like totem poles, rising from the corners of giant buildings—beacon lights for airplanes.

Gardens on the top-deck of the sky—and on the ground beneath, salvaged from stone and steel by the recession of huge buildings and the elevation of side-walks, so that people may walk in the air, over the twelve-line traffic on the streets.

Airplanes that perch like great birds on mammoth stone pillars, corkscrewing down and up the exterior of the building to embark and disembark the passengers.

Homes clustering around the business buildings like frosting on a cake. Viking bridges across both rivers, with air landings and apartment houses atop the Promethean piers.

And the interior of the homes! The decorative motifs will be based not upon the beauties of nature but upon machinery—walls rigid with geometrical designs and vivid with driving wheels, dynamos, flashing blades of airplanes—outfuturing the futurists!

And the Motion Picture

"PETER STUYVESANT"

By Yale University Press Film Service

AND SCENES FROM "LITTLE OLD NEW YORK" and views of old landmarks taken from Marion Davies' forthcoming film production "LIGHTS OF OLD BROADWAY."

—Courtesy of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Daily in the Auditorium at 2:30

THREE HUNDRED YEARS OF

New York

WANAMAKER'S

All Floors, Both Buildings—Ninth and Broadway

Surrounded by His Books, Countee Cullen Is Happy

Young Negro Poet Strives for Racial Truth Through Poetry, Not Propaganda

Cloistered in the reticent quiet of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences at Harvard University there is a youthful Negro poet, one Countee Cullen. He has been writing poetry since he was 14. The early verse, he says now, was "perhaps not very much as poetry." He won his first recognition as a poet while he was a student at DeWitt Clinton High School in New York, when he won the Federation of Women's Club prize. Of him Carl Van Vechten writes: "I believe that the Negro race needs to break its bonds is a few more men and women of genius; has said: "Among the best of the Negro writers Countee Cullen is the youngest of them all... All his poetry is characterized by a suave, unpretentious, brittle, intellectual elegance... some of it by a haunting lyric loveliness."

Mr. Cullen had just learned that his "Threnody for a Brown Girl," published in the May issue of "Poetry," had won the John Reed Memorial Prize, when he talked with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. It was in Cambridge, in that morning hour which stirs the historic city with the strange, golden afterglow that follows the departure of the folk who work it for their work in the city. The room in which he talked was filled with books. The young poet would rather have been reading than talking of himself.

He will deprecate that he is fond of music, even though he cannot carry a tune. Yet his voice is musical, veined richly with bronze. He has for music that formless wonder likely to be the tribute of one who knows nothing of it technically. "My mother sings... It is wonderful... But I... I cannot sing. I do not know one note from another. My poetry, I should think, has become the way of my voice of what music is within me. Perhaps I was compelled toward the lyrical pattern when I began to write, because a destiny took pity on my musical poverty..."

That Intangible Something

Silence fell a moment among the strolling shadows in the room, became impossible not to wonder at so inexplicable a mismatch as an entanglement of musical consciousness in a man whose race, in the opinion of such men as Carl Engel of the Library of Congress, Edward Burlingame Hill of Harvard and others, has given to musical literature its only authentic American folk music.

"Music," mused Countee Cullen, "is within me." It was as if this boy, with his arresting gift for the beautiful expression of lovely thoughts, heard, not knowing he spoke aloud, what another could not hear. "It is something," he went on, "that urges me on. It urges me beautifully, and along the way it aids me, in my writing."

Mr. Cullen smiled, a singularly joyous smile, when he was asked who, of the poets, has most influenced his work. "I should like," he said carefully, "to say that Keats and Tennyson, who are to me absolutes of greatness, have influenced me most. But we think we must be so modern in our crediting, don't we?" Perhaps Mr. Cullen was laughing gently at the hypocrisy which restrains people from praising the older fashions in the newer day for fear of losing caste... It was not easy to tell, but it could be suspected. Mr. Van Vechten has already identified the satiric among other gifts of the poet running through its pattern like a brocade. "But shall I say to you that I have been most definitely influenced," he continued, "by Edwin Arlington Robinson and by Edna St. Vincent Millay? More, I think, than by any others among the contemporary poets. You are thinking it is a strange combination? Yes. I do not explain it. All that matters is that it is they who have influenced me."

"It was when I was in high school that my poem, 'I Have a Rendezvous With Life,' won a prize which urged me on. Of course you will perceive the influence of the Seeger poem in the title. My poem made friends for me. I have not included it, though, in my first published book, because now, it seems to me to be, shall I say, immature."

"I do not hold that the lyrical form is always best in poetry. You must not misunderstand me. Often I find the imagist very beautiful. I am not opposed to the imagist form. But I am forever drawn forward, for my own work, by that striving for the lyrical voice which my mother has and which I haven't..."

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Flowers for All Occasions
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Telephone Park 6794

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FURS of Quality
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E. A. Sullivan Co.
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Beautiful Model Coats
Of Needlepoint Fabrics
Richly Fur Trimmed—Distinctively Featured
\$125 \$150 to \$275

"Truth Through Poetry"



COUNTEE CULLEN

Mr. Cullen's father is a clergyman. There clings about the son the ineffable benediction of a gentle background, with kindness and sympathy and courage for its embellishment.

A Gentle Background

"If you ask me," he said, "what the dominant note is now in the poetry of my race I must agree that it resembles the dominant note of our music, a pervasive sadness. Although I think those young among us are trying to get a bit away from problems of race. We feel that there are expressions which will catch the truth of our race more distinctly than simpler propaganda can. Negro writings have always shaded toward a leaven of propaganda, to be sure. It was inevitable. It has been in our music, our prose, our poetry too. Of course poets particularly are excused, for they are always supposed to espouse lost causes, aren't they?" Mr. Cullen laughed and there was perceptible no thread of racial melancholy, but some glinting concept that the Negro is happy in the possession of other indubitable means than pathos of uncovering his genius or his talent. He cited the exquisite singing of Paul Robeson, even though Mr. Robeson made his name as an actor. The phenomenal rise of Roland Hayes was discussed.

Then his enthusiasm took on an unquenchable boyish glamour as he spoke of Harlem, where he was born, that great strip of New York which his race has made its own, and which he says is, to him, the most beautiful in all the world.

Respect for Traditions

He marked its gayety and its vigor and felt that there was to be found within its borders a clarified vision of the wit, the dauntless humor, the endless good nature and kindness of the race, all too little recognized by the world that has not seen them unfettered.

He paid fearless tolerant attention to race prejudice, and wanted to know what its pitch was now in Great Britain. He was pleased at a suggestion that one was compelled to remember that quality of unreality in a prejudice which sought foolishly to separate folk who were indubitably all created alike, and to the question, "How do people rationalize such arbitrary dispositions?" he said, briefly, "But they don't... ." And in those three words Countee Cullen locked all the racial philosophy bred in him.

"What shall I do when I have finished the year at Harvard? I do not know. These things sometimes take care of themselves, don't they? For now I must learn of Cambridge and Boston. I must take some walks. The day I arrived in Cambridge I bore my father off at once to Longfellow's home in your exquisite Brattle Street. I reverence traditions. I should not feel seemly in Cambridge until I had paid my tribute to the heritage left it and the world by a man who has helped to make it.

"Perhaps I shall teach... Perhaps it is not what I would most, but it will enable me to go on writing, which I must. My race has things to say which will help the others to understand us. You will find that the Negroes have given voices must not remain apart from our obligation. It is not for us to mourn prejudice, but to help to fashion the earnest which will eventually overcome it."

UNIVERSITY OF BEIRUT LIMITS ENROLLMENT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Bayard Dodge, president of the American University of Beirut, Syria, has cabled the New York office of the University that the great influx of students across the desert from Irak and Persia has made it necessary to limit enrollment in the university to 1,200. Many students were turned away, especially from the Preparatory School, because of the limited accommodations. Preference was given to registration in the schools

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of Churches
Public Bldgs.
and Residences

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by Our Process
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Have You Any Neckties?
that are soiled and crumpled? If so, the Union Laundry will make them look like new. Five of them for fifty cents.
(Minimum price.)
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Distinctive Coats

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\$75.00 to \$250.00

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WORCESTER
PROVIDENCE
NEW BEDFORD

tions for the purchase of remaining properties needed are under way. The property acquired with compensation to be adjusted at the courts adjoins the present courthouse at Benefit and College Streets. A commission was created and a bond issue authorized by legislative act in 1923. Inability to select a site had been the cause of delay. A new courthouse for Newport County at Newport has progressed at a greater rate.

The antiquated courthouse here has been considered inadequate for housing the Superior Court offices of clerks, judges and the sheriff for years. The plea of women for the right to serve on juries was answered in the Legislature by the claim that old courthouses were unfit for women jurors. Provision is made in the plans for the new courthouses for the service of women as jurors.

Provincetown citizens, led by William J. Hancock, historian and publicist, are reviving the movement, begun about seven years ago, for the establishment in the quaint New England town on the tip of Cape Cod, the Pilgrim Peace Memorial Institution. William Thomas McColl, 100 Milk Street, with Mr. Hancock, is taking a great interest in the proposed memorial to the Pilgrims and the movement has reached such proportions that it is expected to form an interesting question for discussion and probably action at the coming annual meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches, to be held on Nov. 23, next, in New Bedford, Mass.

As a part of the Pilgrims' Peace

Institution, the provision for an annual conference resembling that which has been meeting for several years at Williamstown, is an interesting proposition and Mr. Hancock believes that if it is incorporated in the Memorial, it should be endowed and made a permanent feature.

Describing tentatively, the Pilgrims' Peace Institution, designed for Provincetown and preliminary plans, Mr. Hancock said: "Seven years since 'Nursery Schools'; Dr. Margaret C. Ferguson will treat 'New Developments in the Field of Botany'; Prof. Henry Raymond Mussey will discuss 'Some Present Day Problems in the College.'

Helen Fitz Pendleton, president,

Miss Frances L. Knapp, dean of

freshmen, and Miss Helen A. Merrill,

head of the department of mathematics represent Wellesley at the conference of the four women's colleges, Smith, Vassar, Holyoke and Wellesley, to be held today and tomorrow at Mt. Holyoke. This year Bryn Mawr has been invited to attend the conference, which discusses semi-annually common problems and plans.

Mrs. Christina Baker, wife of George P. Baker, founder of the "47 Workshop" at Harvard, will speak to students of composition this evening at 7:30 in the Great Hall of Tewers Court on "anything which she thinks will help students to write."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23 (Special)—The tenth annual meeting of the Wellesley College Teachers' Association will be held tomorrow at Wellesley College. The hospitality of Tower Court is again offered, and a buffet luncheon will be served in the dining-room to be followed immediately by a business meeting and informal talks.

Miss Abigail A. Eliot will speak on "Nursery Schools"; Dr. Margaret C. Ferguson will treat "New Developments in the Field of Botany"; Prof. Henry Raymond Mussey will discuss "Some Present Day Problems in the College."

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PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 23 (Special)—Rhode Island business, industrial and agricultural organizations are urged to send delegates to the New England Conference, to be held at Worcester, Mass., on Nov. 12 and 13, in a letter sent out by Gov. Aram J. Pothier.

"In my opinion," says Governor Pothier, "great benefit will accrue

New England from this conference, and I am especially anxious

that each Rhode Island organization

invited to participate in it be repre-

sented by its full quota of three

delegates each, and that these dele-

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EAST WILL HAVE CLOSE MATCHES

Chicago vs. Pennsylvania Is Chief Inter-sectional Game of the Day

Followers of eastern college football are today wondering if the games which are scheduled to take place tomorrow will produce as many and as surprising results as did several of those which were played last weekend and which showed conclusively that some of the larger schools are not up to championship standard and that their coaches will have to make more progress during the next three or four weeks if they are to make the showings expected of them when the championship contests start.

The Princeton-Penn State game was able to win its game last Saturday and while it is not expected that they will fare quite as badly tomorrow, all three of them are going to have hard contests on their hands and should all three come off with victories the results will be quite a surprise as was the result last week when Harvard and Yale went down to defeat and Princeton managed to get by with a tie score. Yale will face Brown, Harvard will meet Penn State, and Princeton will play Colgate. Harvard's task seems the hardest and the Crimson is especially anxious to win, as it is three years since Harvard has triumphed over the Green. Harvard appears to be quite a bit stronger than Princeton, which won the Nassau College in 1924, while Dartmouth appears fully as strong as then. Much will depend upon Harvard's ability to put its best men on the field in condition to play their best.

The other three inter-sectional games of more than passing moment, one of them being awaited with special interest, as it will give another line on the relative strength of the larger eastern and central eleven. The one in which University of Chicago, the one of the three Conference, meets University of Pennsylvania, one of the three undefeated teams of the east last year and last Saturday the conqueror of one of the "Big Three." Last week Ohio State, which had previously defeated Chicago, to a 2-to-1 tie, did tomorrow's game should give a good line on the relative strength of Columbia and Pennsylvania.

West Point vs. St. Louis

The United States Military Academy will play its fourth inter-sectional game when it meets St. Louis University. It will also be the last game before the big game against Yale at New Haven. The cadets are expected to win without difficulty, as they have shown great power in the three games they have already played. Pennsylvania State College will meet Michigan Agricultural College in the third and final inter-sectional match in the east.

Yale meets Brown in the new bowl at Providence and the Elis, after their defeat at the hands of Pennsylvania last Saturday, are expected to play in the main inter-sectional game. T. M. Jones was not entirely satisfied with the work of the Elis against Pennsylvania and has been making some radical changes in his forward line. With the exception of center, there are no signs of real improvement and his handpicked coach E. N. Robinson expects his Brown eleven to be top form and as they had Pennsylvania to nine points, they believe that they have a very good chance of winning tomorrow.

Face Capt. J. E. Tryon and his strong Colgate eleven.

The question of stopping the brilliant captain, who is easily leading the eastern scorers, will be Princeton's chief duty tomorrow and considerable attention has been paid to the progress of the game. By holding the United States Naval Academy to a tie score last Saturday, the Tigers have grown in the estimation of football fans, and if they are able to win tomorrow by a good score, they will be regarded as possible "Big Three" champions.

Columbia vs. William

Columbia expects William and looks for an easy victory, as the Blue and White, despite its reverse last Saturday, has a stronger team than a year ago when it won 27 to 3, while Williams is not as strong. Lafayette faces Washington & Jefferson at New York and is expected to win. Lehigh is looking for a conquest over Rutgers. The United States Naval Academy meets Western Maryland and hopes to make up for being held to a tie score by Princeton last Saturday. The question of great city rivalry between Pittsburgh and Carnegie College of Technology. Last year Carnegie surprised the Panthers by defeating them 6 to 6.

The series for the championship of the "Little Three" will open tomorrow with Western Maryland at Amherst College at Amherst. Based on the showing made by the two teams in their preliminary games, Amherst should win, as the Purple defeated Bowdoin 27 to 6, while Bowdoin defeated Williams 14 to 6.

The Maine State series also starts up tomorrow with Bates playing Maine and Colby facing Bowdoin. Bates appears to be by far the weakest team in the quartet this fall and as it has not been able to win in three games, Maine should not have any difficulty in winning this game. Bowdoin appears stronger than Colby and should not only win tomorrow, but should capture the state series without being defeated.

PICTURES FOR GRADUATES
NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 22.—Yale University graduates who expect to attend football games at New Haven this fall will have an opportunity to see their alma mater's graduation pictures to be distributed to all alumni associations by Carl A. Lohmann, secretary of the Yale Alumni Advisory Board. Lohmann said yesterday that a film composed of pictures of the University of Pennsylvania, United States Military Academy, Princeton University, Harvard, and Yale University games, and of last year's Yale-Harvard crew race would be ready for exhibition by all the associations on Dec. 1. Three sets of the film will be prepared, so that alumni in remote parts of the country may see them. One set has already been booked by the graduates of the Pacific Coast, the West Indies and Panama. Another will go to the Yale Alumni Association of Princeton, N. J., and the Yale Club of the west. There are now 59 Yale alumni associations, organized in every part of the United States, and in Mexico, Japan, the Philippines, North China and Shanghai.

INTERLAKA Y. A. NOMINATES
TOLEDO, Oct. 23 (Special)—Nominations for the 1926-27 Interlakas Yachting Association, announced here, assure that A. A. Schantz of the Detroit Yacht Club will be the next commodore. He succeeds Theodore Schmitz of Toledo. The nominating committee named only one candidate for each office so that the election will be a simple one. The annual winter meeting of the organization will be held at the Toledo Yacht Club, Dec. 1. Captain A. Wilson of the Bay View Yacht Club, Detroit, is the nominee for vice-commodore and Theodore Schmitz of the Toledo Yacht Club, for rear commodore.

PLAYER AWARD IN DECEMBER
NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—The winner of the National League prize of \$100 for the most valuable player in the circuit will not be announced until the annual league meeting in December. President John A. Heyder announced yesterday.

Cup Aviators in Qualifying Tests

These Measures Guard Against Entry of "Freak" Planes in the Races

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 23 (AP)—Rain and low hanging mists forced a day of inactivity at Bay Shore Park yesterday, where the blue ribbon seaplanes of three nations are being groomed for Saturday's Jacques Schneider-trophy race. On the eve of the official qualifying trials, bad and violent weather robbed the racing entries of their last chance for flight trials over the Chesapeake Bay course. Today the planes will fly through the passes on the surface of the water to test their seaworthiness and general stability. Any plane failing, in the opinion of the judges, to prove its seaworthiness will be disqualified.

The British, German, Naval and Gloucester-Napier III, and the big MacCachan flying boats of Italy, remained all day carefully stowed in their hangars, blanketed like thoroughbreds of the turf. The American Curtiss racing planes, which had been flying hard on their hands and shins all three days coming, had enough for brief motor tests, when they were returned to the sanctuary of their canvas houses.

Failing of a chance to take their powerful ships ashore, the British, Naval, and Gloucester III, and the

Naval's team seem the hardest and the Crimson is especially anxious to win, as it is three years since Harvard has triumphed over the Green. Harvard appears to be quite a bit stronger than Princeton, which won Nassau College in 1924, while Dartmouth

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BRITISH CHANCE GOLF QUALIFYING METHOD

ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA, Eng., Oct. 23 (AP)—The British have decided on the method of qualifying for the British open golf championship will be instituted next year, when sectional qualifying competitions will be held, two in England and one in Scotland. This was announced yesterday following a meeting of the British golf committee here, at which the plan was proposed by representatives of the professionals' association.

No information was available yesterday as to how the American French and the English golf associations will qualify under the new plan, but details will be announced later.

The 1926 open championship will be started on the Lytham and St. Anne's course on June 21. The amateur championship, in which the American Walker cup team is expected to compete, will take place at Muirfield, near Edinburgh, the week of May 24, and the Walker cup matches will follow at St. Andrew's June 2 and 3.

EASTERN FOOTBALL SCORES

HARVARD

6-Rensselaer... 6-Middlebury... 6

6-Middlebury... 7-Penn... 16

6-Holy Cross... 13-Penn... 16

92 13 101 23

PRINCETON

2-Amherst... 2-Rensselaer... 2

2-Wash. & Lee... 2-Rensselaer... 2

2-Wash. & Lee... 2-Vermont... 0

45 15 80 0

SPRINGFIELD

2-Amherst... 2-Rensselaer... 2

2-Wash. & Lee... 2-Rensselaer... 2

2-Wash. & Lee... 2-Vermont... 0

45 15 80 0

DARTMOUTH

0-Norwich... 0-R. I. State... 0

3-Hobart... 0-Conn. Col... 0

6-Vermont... 0-Penn... 0

9-Smale... 0-Bates... 0

92 0 111 26

BROWN

0-Norwich... 0-R. I. State... 0

3-Hobart... 0-Conn. Col... 0

6-Vermont... 0-Bates... 0

92 0 111 26

COLUMBIA

0-Harvard... 0-Penn... 0

59-Harvard... 0-Brown... 0

47-Johns Hopkins... 0-Brown... 0

44-Wesleyan... 0-Yale... 0

92 0 111 26

COLGATE

0-Cornell... 0-Brown... 0

28-Nic... 0-Brown... 0

49-St. Bonaventure... 0-Brown... 0

7-Lafayette... 0-Brown... 0

170 9 83 26

SYRACUSE

0-Brown... 0-Brown... 0

28-Wash. & Lee... 0-Brown... 0

26-Vermont... 0-Brown... 0

14-Indiana... 0-Gettysburg... 0

144 7 195 0

PITTSBURGH

0-Hobart... 0-Lafayette... 0

0-Pittsburgh... 0-Lafayette... 0

0-Wash. & Lee... 0-Lafayette... 0

RADIO

SUPERPOWER APPROVED BY GOVERNMENT

Dr. J. H. Dellinger of Bureau of Standards Sees Power as Distance Solution

Results of a series of tests conducted jointly by the Radio Laboratory of the Bureau of Standards and the General Electric Company have established the merits of superpower radiocasting. Such advantages, according to these authoritative conclusions, outweigh the once fancied disadvantages; in fact, the objectionable factors that were anticipated in certain quarters did not materialize.

This progress report is based upon an analysis of tests relating to the use of high power by WGY during the latter week of September and a compendium of experience contained in thousands of letters received by the United States Department of Commerce and the General Electric Company, the result of superpower tests during the latter part of August. This is reassuring news to the advocates of the use of increased electric energy by radiocasting stations. The Department of Commerce, moreover, finds justification in permitting WGY to shoot 50,000 watts into its transmitting antenna regularly twice each week, Saturday and Sunday evenings, which began Saturday, Oct. 3.

Radio engineers of the General Electric Company herald the use of this license to employ high power (which permission is subject to withdrawal if undue interference with other radiocasting stations is caused) as "a real advance in the art of radiocasting." Dr. J. H. Dellinger, chief of the radio laboratory of the Bureau of Standards and president of the Institute of Radio Engineers, while more conservative in his expressions is none the less positive in his conclusions about the merits of high power. He declares:

"The distance over which a broadcast station gives highly satisfactory, dependable service is quite limited. This is the omnipresent background of static and all sorts of electrical disturbance, which requires that the radio wave have more than a certain minimum intensity in order to assure reception free from interference. This zone of really dependable radio service around each broadcasting station is surprisingly small, but its area is approximately proportional to the station's power. This is found to be the prime reason which makes high power even desirable from a standpoint of improved public reception."

C. J. Young, a radio engineer who conducted the recent superpower tests for the General Electric Company, has deduced certain interesting conclusions as the result of the use of 50,000 watts during the latter week in Boston. He goes on record as saying: "In general, the superpower produced the desired effect of increasing the signals at a distance without unduly preventing reception of other stations near the transmitter. This represents a real advance in the art of broadcasting. And the quality of the high power as shown by the last two months of the test can be made perfect by skilled design of transmitters."

Significant, if not coincident, that it was a year ago this month that the Third National Radio Conference was started by the proposal of David Sarnoff, vice-president and general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, to erect and operate a 50,000-watt radiocasting station. Few then would have believed that within 12 months any radiocasting station would be transmitting twice a week regularly on 50,000 watts. This represents 10 times the maximum power used by any transmitting station at this time and about 100 times the amount of electrical energy consumed by the stations a year ago.

TELEPHONE CO. BUYS ST. JAMES HOTEL LOT

Purchase this week by the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company of the old St. James Hotel property in Bowdoin Square completes the primaries for a large new telephone building in the West End, it was announced today.

The lot at Bowdoin Square and Chardon Street has been owned by the Telephone Company for some time. Adjoining it, on Chardon Street is the present Haymarket central office building. The St. James property touches the rear boundary of both, and more than doubles the area available for a new building, providing a rectangular corner plot, approximately 175 feet on Bowdoin Square, 150 feet on Chardon Street, and containing about 24,000 square feet.

RHODES CANDIDATES NAMED

ORONO, Me., Oct. 23 (Special). Four candidates have been selected to represent the University of Maine in the competition for the Rhodes scholarship to be awarded to students from Maine this year. They are Willis M. Bowes of Dover-Foxcroft, Howard T. Engstrom of Orono, a native of Plymouth, Mass., Harold E. Preseley of Bangor and Karl Switzer of Machias. Barrows is captain of the track team and a member of the football team; Engstrom, an instructor of mathematics; Preseley, a graduate student in psychology; and Switzer, a senior in the department of forestry.

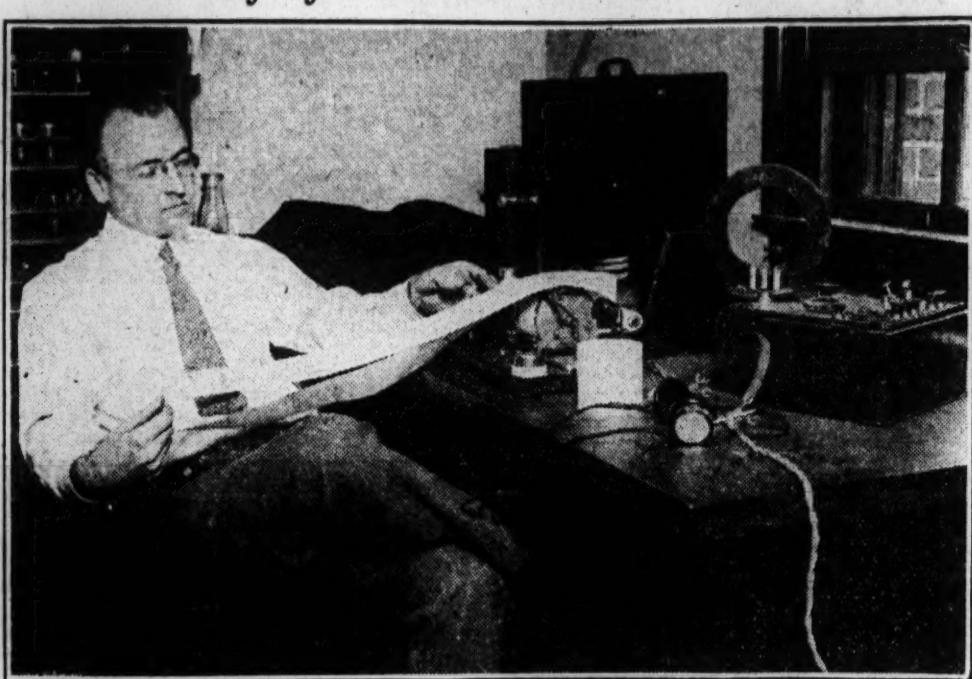
NEW YORK CITY

FALL SHOE SHOWING

Cantilever Shoe
Style + Comfort

CLASSIQUE—AS DASHING AND AS DIFFERENT AS THE YOUNG WOMAN THAT WILL WEAR THEM.
CHILDREN'S SHOES FOR DAINTY GIRLS AND HARD WEARING BOYS.
Mad orders filled. Ask for catalogue.

CLASSIQUE SHOE SHOP
3592 Broadway, Near 148th Street, New York City



Dr. J. H. Dellinger, in Charge of the Radio Laboratory of the United States Bureau of Standards.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR FRIDAY, OCT. 22

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNR, Moncton, N. B. (515 Meters)

6 p. m.—Bedtime story, Aunt Ida's 8:30

Dominion Department of Agriculture

8:30—"The Story of the Potato,"

Ladies Double Quartet of Moncton, fol-

lowed by CNRA dance orchestra.

HO: Declarer.

"The distance over which a broad-

cast station gives highly satisfactory,

dependable service is quite limited.

This is the omnipresent background

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of electrical energy consumed by the

stations a year ago.

WEA, New York City (492 Meters)

6 p. m.—"Twinkle, Twinkle Story Teller," 8—Concert program.

WTC, Hartford, Conn. (457 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Young people's half hour.

7:30—Dinner music, 8—Sports program.

7:45—"The Story of the Automobile,"

ladies' quartet, Miss Sylvia L. Rich-

ard, piano; Miss Zoller, Mr. Erich H.

Wilson, xylophone, 9—"WGY's

"Methods of Sea and Air Navigation,"

Capt. J. P. Ault, commander of the non-

commissioned officers' band.

WVX, Schenectady, N. Y. (386 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—"Tales of the Sea,"

ladies' quartet, Miss Dorothy Curtis, pianist;

Alessandro Nesioli, violinist; Edna

Elliott, piano; Marion Band and

Orchestra, 11—Talks.

WBZ, Boston, Mass. (309 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—"Lulu Romanelli and his

concert orchestra," 8—Studio program.

7:30—"The Story of the Automobile,"

ladies' quartet, Miss Sylvia L. Rich-

ard, piano; Miss Zoller, Mr. Erich H.

Wilson, xylophone, 9—"WGY's

"Methods of Sea and Air Navigation,"

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commissioned officers' band.

WYCI, Boston, Mass. (384 Meters)

7:15 p. m.—"Tell the World,"

ladies' quartet, Miss Ruth O'Neil, piano;

7:30—"The Story of the Automobile,"

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ard, piano; Miss Zoller, Mr. Erich H.

Wilson, xylophone, 9—"WGY's

"Methods of Sea and Air Navigation,"

Capt. J. P. Ault, commander of the non-

commissioned officers' band.

WYCI, Boston, Mass. (384 Meters)

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Household Arts, Crafts and Decoration

An Easy Thanksgiving Dinner

MENU

Roast turkey with Philadelphia dressing and giblet gravy
Cream gravy
Surprise potatoes
Waldorf salad
Mincemeat
Fruit

Browned sweet potatoes
Baked squash
Hot Parker House rolls
Plum pudding
Nuts

MOST of this dinner can be prepared early in the week so the homemaker can have Thanksgiving Day with her family and friends. If she has one maid, there will be comparatively little for her to do.

The plum pudding ought to be made a week or two before Thanksgiving, as the longer it stands, the better the spices blend, and the more moist is the pudding. The cranberry jelly may be made as early as Tuesday and the pie and rolls on Wednesday. If the rolls are bought on that day, tie them in a paper bag and put them in the oven to reheat about half an hour before the dinner is served. The sweet potatoes, too, may be boiled on Wednesday and prepared then for putting in the oven on Thursday. Also, the squash can be baked and seasoned and made ready to be reheated in the double-boiler or in the oven a short time before it is to be eaten. Squash which stands with its seasonings is a great improvement over this vegetable cooked in the same way. If the turkey is large it will be improved by slow, steady baking on Wednesday until it is almost done. Then it should be left standing in the oven until an hour and a half or so before serving time, when the meat must be turned on again until the bird is thoroughly heated through, nicely browned and perfectly tender.

Gravy

If the roasting is begun on Wednesday, the gravy may be got out of the way then, too. Take 4 tablespoonsfuls of fat from the pan in which the turkey was cooked, add an equal quantity of flour and mix thoroughly.

Add 2 cupsfuls of stock in which the giblets were cooked, and stir and cook until the gravy begins to thicken well. Set aside until the next day. When the turkey is on the hot platter, ready to be served, turn out of the pan all the fat and save it for future use. Turn into the pan enough water to cover the bottom, bring to a boil and loosen all the browned bits of meat until there is a rich liquor. Add this to the gravy previously made, bring to a boil again and strain. Add the chopped giblets, boil up again, and serve immediately.

Roasting

After the turkey has been drawn, singed and washed, brush the surface with melted butter or olive oil, and cover the breast and legs with thin slices of salt pork. If some members of the family enjoy one kind of dressing more than any other kind, fill the breast pocket with that dressing and put the rest in the larger cavity. Sew up the openings and lay the turkey on its back on a rack in the roasting pan, with a spoonful of salt pork at the bottom of the pan, and just cover the surface with water. Place in a hot oven to brown quickly on all sides, turning as necessary, then reduce the temperature and continue cooking, basting every 15 minutes until the bird is done. Cover the breast during the latter part of the roasting, or turn it down so that it will not dry out.

Philadelphia Stuffing

This Philadelphia stuffing is never soggy or heavy; when it is served, it falls apart like well-cooked rice.

To two quarts of stale bread crumbs, finely-crumbled, add two even tablespoonsfuls of salt, two teaspoonsfuls each of powdered summer savory and minced parsley, and one of powdered sage. Rub a cupful of butter through the crumbs.

This should be made a day before the turkey is to be stuffed and covered with a cloth wrung out of cold water to keep it moist and the flavoring. This dressing is further moistened by the juices of the turkey during roasting.

Fancy Fruit Cake

DELICIOUS
Full of fruit and nuts made in the old fashion way. Cut off the least desirable parts of the stalks and cut the stalks into small pieces, then cut the strips into one-half inch pieces until there are three-quarters of a cupful. Chill in ice-water, drain and dry on a towel before adding to the cranberry.

To four cupfuls of washed cranberries, allow one cupful of boiling

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A Doorway Designed by Kenneth Daile, Which is Admirably Harmonious With the House, and the Feeling of Which is Forcefully Stresses by the Narrow Windows and the Sentinel-Like Trees.

A Doorway of Distinction Adds Character to the House

OF PRIME importance in designing a house is the relation of the entrance to the architectural ensemble, and a distinctive doorway should be the aim of the builder, as no other detail affects the general appearance for good or ill to a greater extent.

The interesting doorway shown in the illustration has its derivation in a type belonging to the feudal period. In medieval days strong battened portals, heavily reinforced with iron, were wrought to bar the entrance against marauding bands, and this example harks back to the time when men provided such stern barriers to protect their hearthstones. However, to convey an inhospitable impression, while there yet remains a pleasant suggestion of an individualized home life.

The narrow door, set into the corner walls of rough timber, beneath a Tudor arch, with no hint of wood trim or applied ornamentation, partakes of the strength of its medieval prototype, but to it is charmingly added the piquant flavor of its modern adaptation. In complete harmony with the severe formality of the exterior treatment, it is, as it should

be, the most striking feature of the design.

The fine native quality of the weathered oak of which the door is composed, shows to advantage and serves to emphasize its primitive simplicity, lending a touch of characteristic charm. The hand-wrought strap hinges are an interesting accessory as is also the iron hardware of the practical knocker of the same metal.

The naive grace of the iron grille, set into the upper part of the door, is reminiscent of barbaric days. It affords the master of the house the opportunity of discovering whether the approaching visitor were friend or foe. And, although the conditions which made such stern measures necessary are now past, the detail is retained not only because of its utility but by reason of its charm.

Narrow windows, which in olden days were a precaution, carry out the medieval feeling. Tall conifers with

rich, low planting at their base, flank the entrance like military sentinels and together with the interesting approach, round out a decorative feature of unusual character and appeal.

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into your hand-bag when you go

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THE HOME FORUM

Tell Me, My Heart, If This Be Song?

SINCE the floodtide of the "new poetry" came upon us we of an older day have found ourselves under the happy necessity of re-thinking through those essential characteristics which authenticate true poetry. That much of what is being written today is "new" is at once apparent, but that it is also "poetry" is not always co-equally discerned.

Fortunately for the would-be poet, we of the much-maligned Victorian era were trained not to cast as rubbish to the void that which, at first glance, irritated rather than intrigued us. We early learned that it might be a counsel for literature as well as for living that "time makes ancient good uncouth," and in the light of that dictum to order our judgments accordingly. Therefore, looking with amazement upon the productions which claim the high name of poetry in these days, we become interrogative—in an inward sense. We find ourselves asking, not "What is poetry?" but "whether we still have the power of discerning what is poetry." Remembering the iconoclastic fervor of our own youth, we will not make our present judgment blind. We will not forget that the note of true poetry is not dependent on the matter of form. Rime and meter are but the outworks of poetry. To borrow a thought from one of the proponents of the new school, we stand ready to agree that their abandonment "has no significance as to the nature of poetry." And having said that, what then? Just this, that when we come upon "this type of verse (i.e., vers libre), based not on meter but on untrammelled cadence, we still reserve the right to say: "Tell me, my heart, if this be song?"

There was a little, though the feeling, which is also a thought, out conviction, that when it comes to the discerning of true poetry "the heart hath reasons that the reason know not."

In passing it is well to remind ourselves that, though many of the new school may not be in accord with our concession, we owe our appreciation to the vendors of the new poetry for pointing to the new world leading to it. There was a little, though the feeling, which is also a thought, out conviction, that when it comes to the discerning of true poetry "the heart hath reasons that the reason know not."

In the hands of some of our teachers poetry became pedestrian. It was altogether a thing of feet and meters. We confused the understanding of prosody with the appreciation of poetry. But now that the new school approach is not tested but human. The technique of a poem is one thing, but the truth of it is another, and the true poem captures the heart of us before we have begun to think of its scansion. Robert Frost is right when he declares that "the right reader of a

good poem can tell the moment it strikes him . . . that he will never get over it. That is to say, permanence in poetry is perceived instantly. It has not to wait the test of time. The proof of a poem is, not that we have never forgotten it, but that we knew at sight that we could never forget it."

Now we are on the threshold of the fundamental touchstone by which verse can be authenticated as poetry. A plangent chord is struck. The poet, in the guise of lover or statesman or philosopher or what not, lays his tuning fork to a stone on the floor, and we hear the music of the spheres. And we hear that poetry. Or, to go back to our Browning for illustration, some boy springs up from his knees, "stung by the splendour of a sudden thought." He sees to the farthest horizon's edge and beyond. He utters his thought and that is poetry.

♦ ♦ ♦

And now may we make bold enough to say that it is just on this score that, for ourselves, we are not ready to give the high name of poetry to some of the productions of our day. As we try to understand these strangely phrased and marvelously punctuated efforts we feel that the writer has remembered his Emerson, on the one hand, but forgotten him, on the other. So completely has he realized that "what makes a poem is not metre" that he has altogether forgotten that the substance of a true poem is "a metre-making argument."

Poetry of the first magnitude is born of insight, of intuition. True poetry, while using accumulated facts, is not born of them. It is the bud of philosophy bursting into bloom, yet, in a sense, it is neither the bud nor the blossom. The poet does not philosophize after the manner of Kant. He works with symbols rather than with syllogisms. It is the true poet in Emerson which said that he would rather "have a good symbol of his thought or a good analogy than the suffrage of Kant or Plato." In explanation of this he says: "If you are a poet, the rock of Montesquieu agree. I yet may be wrong. But if the else true thinks the same thing, if running water, if burning coals, if crystals, if alkalies in their several fashions say what I say, it must be true."

Here, then, is the authenticating note of all true poetry, it has in it the touch of the universal. Every single fact it touches is orchestrated by the universe. As Thompson said of Shelley, so say we of all true poets, "the universe is his box of toys." But the difference between the true poet and the would-be lies in the fact that the one cannot

stir a flower without the troubling of a star," while the other picks up a fact, and it is that and nothing more. One divines, the other delineates. One is profound, where the other is often-times merely pretty. The true poet is always essentially spiritual. Coleridge spoke to the heart of this matter when he declared that "the poet is always a religious man." Poetry is planetary music.

♦ ♦ ♦

"When the poet sings," says Emerson, "the world listens with the assurance that a secret of God is to be spoken." It disturbs us "with the joy of elevated thought" and tells us of

"a sense sublime
Of something far more deeply inter-fused,
Whose dwelling is the light of setting suns,
And the round ocean, and the living air,
And the blue sky, and in the mind of man."

When, in any place, a man turns but a stone and starts an angel's wing, I am assured of the presence of true poet. Because much that is written in our day fails to impress, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, and the Editor of the *Christian Science Monitor* is responsible for such communications.

WILLIS J. ABNEY, *Editor*
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The pageant of the seasons
As the slow years go by;
Between the peaks above us
A sure bridge of sky.

Pai Ta-Shun. Translated from the Chinese for The New Orient.

Pine Constancy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
I happened on a country lane,
A long lane that was turning
Autumnwards from summer heights
With steps of scarlet hue;
And yet beneath its gayety
Of gold and crimson burning
The little lane I stumbled on
Was running—that I knew.

It clutched the fellowship of grass
Whose finger-tips were graying,
It hurried by the lazy bloom
Of asters near a wall,
And to the festive maple trees
With whom some pines were straying.

It begged the counseling wind to cry
"Make haste—the frost—the Fall!"

I wondered would they go along,
Those pioneering gallants,
Go southward where the fluttering
birds

Had vanished down the sky;
I saw them softly shake their heads:

"Let each consult his talents,
But ours is not to run away
While Winter's going by."

And would you know? That little lane
The stanch old pines had headed,
And stayed to wait for spring with
them.

Though fields with snow were

seen;

And underneath their singing green

I found the courage needed
To brace my wavering heart to meet

A winter of its own.

T. Morris Longstreth.

The Earliest Textile Art

A bit of cloth—whether it be woolen or cotton, linen or silk—is one of the most interesting evidences of man's climb from days of savagery to twentieth-century civilization.

As one notes how finely spun and how intricately woven are the threads and how beautiful often is the design, the wonder grows that a piece of cloth can be so dexterously fashioned. And yet, as one reads of the painstaking efforts—spread over many centuries—which man has put forth to attain perfection in spinning and weaving, the wonder fades into admiration for the . . . pains he has taken to perfect the art. Civilization's pathway is strewn with the evidences of the labor to compass a mastery of the industry. Older far than recorded history is the tale of fabrics.

The art was practised in the earliest Stone Age. How much farther back it was a domestic art it is impossible to learn, owing to the perishable nature of the materials from which many fabrics were fashioned. According to some authorities it may have been contemporaneous with the discovery of fire for cooking and the building of shelter. Others are sure it is older than the fashioning of domestic utensils by the art of Pottery.

It is fair to conjecture that thousands of years before the dawn of civilization some savage matron, sitting in front of the cave or rude hut which sheltered her, wove the original basket from the rushes of a brook that perchance may have gurgled at her feet, or may have cut strips of skin . . . and plaited them into the original fabric that was the beginning of textiles. It does not require much stretch of the imagination to conceive of this taking place in the different parts of the world where the industry began.

Flax fabrics dating back to a period thousands of years ago have been unearthed in England. The ruins of the Lake Dwellers of the Stone Age in Switzerland have produced them. Textiles of much beauty that belong thousands of years B. C. have been discovered among the earliest ruins of Peru, Mexico, and Egypt, and in the cave dwellings of New Mexico and Arizona.

The fabrics of the Lake Dwellers, which were discovered in the winter of 1853-54, abundantly prove that the art was known in the earliest era of the Stone Age—the period of the mammoth and cave bear. The winter of 1853-54 was cold and so very dry that water in the Alpine lakes of both Switzerland and Northern Italy receded so far that the dwellers of the Lake Dwellers, who were discovered in the winter of 1853-54, abundantly prove that the art was known in the earliest era of the Stone Age—the period of the mammoth and cave bear. The winter of 1853-54 was cold and so very dry that water in the Alpine lakes of both Switzerland and Northern Italy receded so far that the dwellers of the Lake Dwellers, which were discovered in the winter of 1853-54, abundantly prove that the art was known in the earliest era of the Stone Age—the period of the mammoth and cave bear. 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COSSACKS GO TO SOUTH AMERICA

International Labor Office
Active in Placing
Refugees

GENEVA, Oct. 6 (Special Correspondent)—Dr. Nansen has just returned from a mission on behalf of the Refugees Commission of the International Labor Office with the view of providing the Armenian refugees a "home." It is understood that Dr. Nansen considers that the evacuation of 10,000 Armenian refugees from Greece and of 5000 from Constantinople would go far toward the solution of the Armenian refugee problem.

Dr. Nansen believes that Soviet Armenia could absorb that number of refugees into its economic life, providing the necessary funds were found. To accomplish this he recommends the raising of a loan to be utilized for the irrigation and development of the country, and thinks it might be possible to employ a number of Armenians for the cultivation of cotton and in other productive employments.

Mission to South America

In March last a mission under Colonel Proctor was sent by the International Labor Office to South America to examine the possibilities of the placing of refugees in employment there, and Colonel Proctor has just returned to Geneva. He reports that the mission was very favorably received by the Argentine, Brazilian, Paraguayan and Uruguayan authorities, and on the arrival of Albert Thomas at Rio de Janeiro its draft proposals were submitted to him. These proposals provide for co-operative measures between the governments concerned and the International Labor Office for the placing of Cossacks and other refugees, for whom employment is not available in Europe, on the land.

The Labor Office is now engaged in transferring destitute Russians from eastern Europe to employment in France and other countries, and although full details of the work are not yet available, it is satisfactory to know that some 15,000 refugees from eastern Europe alone have been placed in employment in 23 countries, including France, the United States, Canada, Mexico and the Argentine.

Quiet Work of Commission

A most interesting example of the work of the Refugees Commission is the following: In October, 1923, the Assistant High Commissioner happened to be at Salzburg, where he heard a concert given by a number of Don Cossacks. Struck by the excellence of their singing, he made inquiries of their leader, Mr. Jaroff, as to their pay and future prospects, and was told that they were not earning sufficient for their daily needs, although they had been very well received in Austria. Mr. Jaroff explained that they were not able to go to other countries owing to want of means and the difficulty of obtaining passports.

Negotiations were entered into on their behalf, passports and identity certificates obtained, and they were enabled to make a most successful tour in Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, France, Italy, and England. In Salzburg they gave a special concert for the benefit of Austrian refugees, in gratitude for the help that had been given them. In London they had a great success.

This is only one instance of many in which small parties of refugees have received a helping hand from the authorities of the refugee section of the International Labor Bureau.

LITHUANIA NAMES MEMBERS OF CABINET

New Body Supported by Parties of Old Coalition

KAUNAS (KOVNO), Oct. 8 (Special Correspondence)—The new Prime Minister of Lithuania, Dr. Leonas Bistras, has called the Parliament to its autumn session. This session will be the present Parliament's last, and will terminate at Easter.

The composition of the new Lithuanian Cabinet is as follows: Dr. Leonas Bistras, Prime Minister; Dr. M. S. Radauskas, Minister of the Interior; Professor Reibis, Foreign Minister; M. Krupavicius, Minister of Agriculture; Dr. J. J. Kavolis, Minister of Education; Mr. Karobis, Minister of Justice; Dr. Karvelis, Minister of Finance; Mr. Slišas, Minister of Communications; Mr. Sarkus, Minister of State Control. The new Cabinet is supported by the parties of the old coalition. Five ministers of the former Cabinet are members of the new Government.

Dr. Bistras read the Government's declaration in Parliament. In regard to foreign policy, the new Government will endeavor to maintain the best relations possible with the neighboring countries by concluding arbitration agreements. Special attention will be paid to the fostering of close contact with the other Baltic States, whose interests are almost identical. An endeavor will also be made to strengthen and extend the economic ties with all neighbors, Estonia and Latvia in particular.

It is observed that the Polish Government still infringes the Suwalki Treaty. Normal relations may be restored only after rectification of the injustice done to Lithuania by Poland. The Copenhaagen negotiations may be resumed within the limits of the Memel Convention. The relations of the harbors of Memel and Palanga will be continued and an effort will be made to attract foreign capital.

The first Lithuanian Parliament, which met on Dec. 6, 1905, in Vilna, is the initiative of the Lithuanian Socialists, with representatives from the former governments of Kovno, Suwalki and Vilna, will now be permanently celebrated by making that day a national holiday.

ONTARIO FILMS IN DEMAND

TORONTO, Oct. 19 (Special Correspondence)—As a result of increasing demand for films issued by the Ontario Government, a catalogue of the moving picture films in the government library has been issued. There are 2500 regular subscribers to the government's pictures, and the number is rapidly increasing. The films are of an educational nature.

SUNSET STORIES

Red Ripe Raspberries

FLORENCE was picking red raspberries. There's nothing very remarkable about that, of course. Little girls often pick red raspberries, especially when they like them as well as Florence did. The remarkable thing about it is that summer, when it is really raspberry time, was over, and still Florence was picking red raspberries.

There was a long row of bushes on one side of the garden, and in early summer they had been loaded with beautiful berries, red and sweet, and fragrant as roses. But now it was fall. The peaches and pears had been gathered, and only grapes were ripening, when the raspberry bushes began to blossom again.

"They're fall-bearing bushes," said Father, when Florence told him about it, "but they bore so heavily in the early summer that I don't believe there'll be many berries this fall. You may eat all you like." Florence was picking red raspberries and putting them into her mouth as fast as she picked them. As Father had said, there weren't very many, but every day some new ones ripened and how good they did taste!

"I do. Do you? I do. Do you?" For some days after that Florence didn't pick any red raspberries at all—not a single one. She came to the bushes every day and looked around among the leaves, and when she saw the rosy berries hiding so safely she smiled and ran happily away. Then one day she came again—this time with a little basket. She started at one end of the row and picked the berries slowly, dropping them into the basket one by one. How many there were!

"I do hope there'll be enough to fill the basket," she said eagerly. "We ought to have at least a quart!"

"Why, dearie," said Mother when Florence showed her the basket heaping full and running over, "how did you find so many berries? Haven't you been eating them every day?"

"I know Father said you might."

"Yes," said Florence, "I've been eating them, but the last few days I've been saving them up. I thought perhaps we could get enough for supper tonight when Cousin Ruth comes. She loves red raspberries, too."

"Red raspberries again!" said Father at supper time. "How did you get so many, Florence? Haven't you been picking them every day?"

"I've been saving them up for the last few days," said Florence. "Aren't there a lot? I left some for the cardinal, too."

"I'm glad of that," said Father. "I always find that the things I enjoy most in my garden are the things I give away."

And just then, in through the open window, floated the clear, sweet whistle of the cardinal:

"I do. Do you? Do you? I do. Do you?"

"It's the cardinal!" said Florence

Among the Railroads

By FRANKLIN SNOW

THE Interstate Commerce Commission is one of the best friends the railroads have. While it has often denied them rate increases, it has as often defended them from demands for uneconomic reductions.

In its strict impartiality, and its consideration of cases on their merits, it has given the confidence of most observers as to its ability to regulate the affairs of the carriers in a manner best suited both to their own and to the public's welfare.

"I do. Do you?" came the voice again, and this time it sounded close at hand, so that Florence raised her head quickly. No person was in sight, but a few feet away, on top of the grape trellis, was a heavy little branch red bird, with a lovely crest on his head.

"It's the cardinal!" said Florence

and the bird sang again.

"I do. Do you?" said the bird again.

"I'm going to Lakeland, FLORIDA"

"Good, as we I. And talking about investment opportunities, you'll find them there, plenty of them."

"Lakeland's a mighty fine place to live, and there's no better place to invest money or brains."

"Several of my friends have done well there, and I'm not complaining, myself. Glad to help, any way I can."

For illustrated literature address: Greater Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce, 633 Chamber of Commerce Building, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Greater Palm Beach "Where Summer Spends the Winter"

Greater Palm Beach "All Winter Long"

Come to Lakeland. You'll like it!

Lakeland "Opportunity's Year 'Round Playground"

Opportunity's Year 'Round Playground Address: B. W. BENFORD, Secretary

Write to Chamber of Commerce Lakeland, Fla.

Florida Beach Chamber of Commerce, 218 Chamber of Commerce Building, Daytona, Florida.

Daytona Beach FLORIDA

Washington, D. C.

The Mayflower Washington's Palatial New Hotel

An institution in keeping with the grandeur and beauty of the nation's Capitol.

Rates No Higher than at Less Luxurious Hotels.

Connecticut Avenue Between the White House and Dupont Circle Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.

It's Always Fair Weather

Snows are always sunny in the Sunshine City. Only sunny days in 16 years.

And there's a kind of fun for every sunny day.

Swimming, boating or fishing in our public pools and beaches.

Golf, tennis, lawn bowling, roque, and all kinds of outdoor recreation and accommodations.

For booklet address: B. E. DILLMAN, Chamber of Commerce, Dept. 21, Clearwater, Florida.

Clearwater Florida West Coast On the Gulf Where Springtime all the Time

Come to Daytona Beach where winter is softened into a northern spring. Enjoy one of the world's finest beaches. Boating and swimming in the Halifax River. Golf, tennis, lawn bowling, roque, and all kinds of outdoor recreation and accommodations.

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BROAD UPWARD MOVEMENT IN STOCK MARKET

Motor and Steel Issues Command Attention of Traders

NEW YORK, Oct. 23 (AP)—Stock prices resumed their broad upward movement today under the leadership of the motor shares, which were again taken in large blocks.

Motor Trucks opened 2 points higher and General Motors, Studebaker and Jordan showed initial gains of a point or more.

Bethlehem Steel showed a large fractional gain in apparent reflection of the earnings report showing a substantial increase in net income for the first nine months of 1925 over the corresponding period last year.

Buying orders were again distributed over a broad list, with the advance continuing in orderly fashion.

Under the leadership of New York Federal Reserve, rediscoun rate, the proposed reduction in normal taxes on small incomes by Secretary Mellon, and the favorable quarterly earnings reports of steel companies all helped to stimulate buying.

A further break in French francs to a new record for the year at 4.22½ cents was disregarded as a stock market factor. American Can was run up nearly 4 points to a record top at 253½, and undebated American Electric, Old Electric, Hudson and General Electric extended their early gains to 2 points or more.

Demand strength ruled slightly higher at \$4.84½, and Danish and Norwegian krona rallied about 8 points each to 219 and 204 cents, respectively.

High Price Shares Up

Prices of high priced shares were rushed up fast, General Electric touching 307½, American Can 256½, Mack Trucks 230, and U. S. Car Iron Pipe 204½, these figures indicating continued advances of 4½ to 5½ points.

American Smelting also sold at 163½, Baldwin at 124½, U. S. Steel at 127½, and General Motors at 131½.

Gains of 3 to 5 points were effected in Pullman, International Business Machines, American Motor Chrysler, National Lead, Otis Elevator, and Market Street Railway preferred.

Call loans renewed at 4½.

Bond Prices Mixed

Conflicting price movements gave an uneven appearance to the bond market in today's trading. Weakness of French obligations, coincident with a general decline to a new low level for the year, was the most conspicuous feature of the initial dealings.

Agitation for a capital levy in France, prospects that debt-funding negotiations will have to be reopened and the decision of American bankers to increase the amount of their final debt settlement reached all contributed to the liquidation of the French Government and city issues.

On the other hand, buying support was forthcoming for the Greek and the German bonds which were the lead in the foreign market yesterday, while Mexican issues continued their rally on talk of a new debt pact.

Paper company bonds continued to attract buying orders today, although the recent record of activity in these lines remained unbroken.

Union Bag reached a new high record above 101. Pierce Oil as joined the upward movement in the petroleum group. Bails were quiet, with the exception of Chicago & Alton & which jumped 4½ points.

DIVIDENDS

Hudson & Manhattan declared the regular semiannual 1½ per cent common dividend payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 20.

Jamaica Plain Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of ½ per cent payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 31. The semiannual dividend of 2 per cent was also declared savings depositors.

Massachusetts Cotton Mills passed the quarterly common dividend due at this time, both payable Nov. 2 to stockholders of record Oct. 24.

Laramie Mills declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1½ per cent, payable Nov. 2 to stock of record Oct. 27.

Pink Products declared 75 cents initial regular quarterly dividend on the common payable Dec. 1 to stock of record Nov. 2.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred B stock of the Mineral Products Company had been declared Nov. 2 to stockholders of record Oct. 24.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL'S EARNINGS

Sum of the Illinois Central for the nine months ended with all charges calculated by C. H. Markham, president, at \$1,56,000, or about a \$15,000 less than the corresponding period last year. On the other hand, the road was not up to make up the difference, with indications that the full year's return expected will be \$1,52,116, or about after preferred dividends \$12,586 a share on the common. Surplus was approximately \$1,730,000, compared with \$1,504,000 for September last year.

MOON MOTOR CAR COMPANY

Moon Motor Car Company of Detroit, after deducting federal taxes, earned a share on 150,000 no-par shares, compared with \$81,049 or \$5.72 a share in the second quarter and \$11,000 or \$0.73 a share in the third quarter of 1924.

MORE FURNACES BLOWN IN

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 22—Carnegie Steel Company has blown in two more blast furnaces, making 25 out of 56 blast of furnaces in operation. New furnaces were added at Carrie and Clairton. Operations 73 to 76 per cent of capacity.

UNITED STATES STORES CORP.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22—Directors of the United States Stores Corporation have elected Clinton M. Miller, president, of the H. B. Smith Company of Pittsburgh, one of the principal subsidiaries of the corporation. Other officers were re-elected.

"BOB" LINE SURPLUS

Minneapolis, St. Paul & S. Marle September surplus was \$1,117,611, after taking into account a \$1,000,000 dividend paid in September, 1924; nine months' surplus \$1,750,562 compared with a deficit of \$1,961,561.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES

Massachusetts Gas Companies' subsidiary report for September net earnings available for common dividend of \$218,000, an increase of \$45,652 or 25.52 per cent compared with the like month a year ago.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

London Oct. 22—Cents for money today were 5½. De Beers 13½, and Rand Mines 2. Money was 3 per cent. Discount rates: short bills 3½ per cent; three months' bills 5½ per cent.

GOOD EXPORTS TO CANADA

Gold exports to Canada were increased today with a shipment of \$1,700,000 to Montreal by the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Sales High Low Oct. 22 Sales High Low Oct. 22

1200 Allis-Ch. 72 76 71½ 89½ 100 Int Nick pf. 101 101

2000 Allis-Ch. 72 76 71½ 89½ 200 Int N. Y. pf. 98 98 100½

200 Adv-Ind. pf. 25 26 24½ 18½ 200 Am Sugar. 67 67 67 67 66½

600 Ahumada. 3 8½ 8½ 9 100 Int Rys. pf. 84 84 84

1000 Am. 10½ 10½ 10½ 10½ 100 Int Tele. pf. 112½ 112½ 112½

2100 Air Reduc. 109½ 109½ 109½ 109½ 100 Int Tele. pf. 112½ 112½ 112½

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LIVE STOCK PRICES OFF AT CHICAGO

Market Over-Supplied With Dressed Meats—Prices Recover After Drop

CHICAGO, Oct. 23 (Special)—Practically all readjustments in live-stock values at Chicago for the current week appeared in the way of reductions, according to a trade review by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

Supplies of cattle showed very little abatement from the seasonal record receipts of last week, while supplies of hogs and sheep registered no curtailments. One of the heavy factors which caused inflation appeared to be the over-supplied market for dressed meats.

Recovery After Decline

While the best finished cattle remained in the special class and escaped the price pounding, other beef steers declined 25 to 30 cents for the most part. Choice hogs, cattle and lambs were up 25 to 50 cents for the week, which was within 5 cents of the season's high mark, and prime yearlings made \$15.50. However, relatively few bullocks realized more than \$15, while a spread of \$9@12.50 released the bulk of prime, short-fed and warmed-up hogs.

Strength late in the week allowed a full recovery from earlier losses for the stock, and values indicated a new peak from the week. Most cows went to packers at \$4.25@5.50 and heifers at \$5.25@6.75. Hogs ruled 25c higher, while 50c declines developed in the veal trade.

Swine Values Decline

Lack of shipper support late in the week allowed local killers to further reduce swine values.

Medium and heavy weight butchers declined 25c to 50c. Light hogs ruled nearly 50c lower, and packing hogs averaged 100c off while light hogs remained virtually unchanged. Late in the week the top dropped to \$1.50 on matured swine, which was still \$1 higher than a year ago. Strong-weight slaughter pigs ranged up to \$12, which was nearly \$4 above last year's quotation.

Swine trade was more or less uneven, with many classes remaining on a parity with prices last week. Fat lambs lost 25c for the most part, with 50c declines in the market.

Call for feeding material remained broad, and numerous long strings from the range territory sold up to \$16. Aged offerings continued scarce, and values showed little tendency to fluctuate.

BETHLEHEM STEEL SEPTEMBER QUARTER EARNINGS LARGER

Bethlehem Steel Corporation reports for the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1925, earnings of \$2,900,659 after interest, and depletion, compared with \$1,023,67 in the third quarter of 1924. The regular quarterly dividends of 1% per cent on 7 per cent preferred and 50c per cent on 5 per cent preferred were declared, payable Jan. 2 to stock of record Dec. 1.

Net in the third quarter was equal to 56 cents a share on the common stock, compared with 69 cents a share on \$14,751,104 per share preferred in the third quarter of 1924.

The income account follows:

Total net	\$3,377,762	1924
Int chgs and direct	2,262,116	3,460,116
Divid. and dep.	1,023,67	1,023,67
Net income	2,353,985	1,326,478
Prd dividends	1,075,574	1,075,129
Surplus	1,278,411	272,982

Deficit.

Net income for the first nine months was \$9,585,366, equal to \$3.63 common share, compared with \$9,360,319, or \$1.48 a share, on the common in the corresponding period of 1924.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

Call loans	1.00	1.00
Renewal rate	4.15	4.15
Outside com. paper	4.14@4.15	4.14@4.15
Yield on com. loans	4.14@4.15	4.14@4.15
Customer com. loans	4.14@4.15	4.14@4.15
Individ. com. loans	4.14@4.15	4.14@4.15

Today's Last

Bar silver in New York 71½

Bar silver in London 33½

Bar gold in London 120½

Mexican dollars 55c

Closing House Figures

Boston New York

Exchanges 35,000,000 \$90,000,000

Year ago today 72,000,000

Balances 24,000,000 113,000,000

Today ago today 29,000,000

F. R. bank credit 35,441,295 79,000,000

Acceptance Market

Princ. Eligible Banks—

20 days 24.92%

60 days 24.92%

90 days 24.92%

4 months 24.92%

5 months 24.92%

6 months 24.92%

Non-member and private eligible banks in general 24.92% per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Austria 4% Budapest 6%

Boston 3% Copenhagen 5%

Cleveland 3½% Helsinki 5%

Dallas 4% Lisbon 9%

Kansas City 3½% Madrid 5%

Minneapolis 3½% Paris 6%

New York 3½% Prague 6%

Philadelphia 3½% Rome 7%

Richmond 3½% Stockholm 5%

Berlin 7% Tokyo 8.5%

Bombay 7% Warsaw 10%

Calcutta 7% —

London 7% —

Paris 7% —

Stockholm 7% —

Vienna 7% —

Winnipeg 7% —

Yokohama 7% —

Zurich 7% —

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations on various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Last

Current previous

Sterling \$4,814 \$4,846 \$4,865

French francs 4,814 4,846 4,858

Belgian francs 4,646 4,646 4,646

Swiss francs 1,827 1,827 1,828

Irish 1,640 1,640 1,640

Holland 4,023 4,021 4,023

Sweden 2,677 2,677 2,688

Denmark 2,479 2,479 2,488

Spain 1,423 1,431 1,432

Portugal 1,049 1,059 1,062

Austria 1,015 1,014 1,015

Australia 1,014 1,014 1,014

Argentina 4,127 4,123 4,245

Brazil 1,516 1,535 1,534

Peru 1,014 1,014 1,014

Hungary 1,014 1,014 1,014

Jugoslavia 0.777 0.777 0.782

Finland 0.777 0.777 0.782

U.S.S.R. 0.777 0.777 0.782

U.S.A. 0.777 0.777 0.782

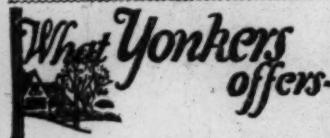
U.S.S.R. 0.777 0.777 0.782

U.S

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REAL ESTATE



In North Yonkers

One-year-old Stucco House on plot 321, 100', containing 2 rooms and bath; one room on second floor had extra combination tub and sink, gas range; complete kitchen, 20 minutes from Yonkers, Central, couple or two friends; 145 W. 108th St., N. Y. C. Academy 3711, more evenings.

Gaul & Bell

REALTORS INSURANCE

23 North Broadway

Telephone Yonkers 2121-2122

FREE BROCHURE

HOMEs for the most exacting and discriminating buyers at prices well below those of the real estate market. It will be to your advantage to send now for our free booklet, "The Yonkers brochure on HOMESTEAD HEIGHTS." The demand is great for the remarkable natural beauty of this development, its proximity to luxury and convenience of the Colonial and English type dwellings.

Vick Realty Company, 1840 205 Atlantic St., Stamford, Conn.

MY SERVICE has been used to advantage in the solution of many difficult real estate and financial problems in this vicinity. It will help you.

JOHN B. WRIGHT

222 Clinton Avenue

Newark, N. J. Waverly 2000

206 Riverway, Boston Up-to-date new sunny apartments now building, beautifully located in parkway; 2 minutes to Ipswich St., 15 minutes from Park St., all utilities, conveniences, etc.; moderate rents for 3-4 room suites. Apply on premises or Tel. Aspinwall 4850.

MARY E. ANDERTON

REAL ESTATE

422A Mass. Ave., Arlington, Mass.

HOLLYWOOD, FLORIDA—Lots for homes and investments; have ready-made houses, etc., on Atlantic Ocean; appointments made. J. C. CASSETT, 61 So. Florida Ave., Hollywood, N. Y.

HOUSES & APARTMENTS TO LET

ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, to Sublet. Four rooms and bath on southeast corner in new building, desirable location; sunny rooms, fireplaces, central heating, etc. \$125. Tel. Regent 4815-21. Box F-201. The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

BEACON ST., BROOKLINE—Spacious 2-story, front, rear, piazza, light sides; \$125. Tel. Regent 4815-21. Box F-201. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BALTIMORE, MD.—Apartment suitable for bachelor or single person; house; suitable; kitchen privileges; reasonable. Apt. 3, North.

N. Y. C., 524 West 111th—Large beautiful room, suitable two twin beds; large front room, suitable two twin beds; large central closet. Apt. 6-2.

N. Y. C., 118 W. 70th—With share convenient housekeeping apartment with breakfast room, steam heat, hot water furnished; rent \$75.

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Harvard Radio Service Co. Porter 3058 1186 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge	OSBORNE BRUSHES A large variety in stock CARLEY'S Jersey milk and cream from our accredited herd of registered stock. 6 CITY HALL COURT TEL. 1018	SKILLINGS Garage and Tire Station 154 Elm Street Tel. 444- Storage, washing, exper. tire repairing. Firestone Tires.	Pittsfield From 1857 To 1925	French Kid Gloves in All Phases of the Mode Fancy Cuffs Embroidered Backs. Perforated Cuffs in Novel Effects. Prices \$2.95 to \$3.95.	Telephone Roxbury 2880	Specialists in "Complete Home Furnishings" Colonial Period and High-Grade Furniture Our Specialty	256 Bridge Street (Old Trinity Church Site) Hours of Service 11 to 3:15 and 5 to 7:00 MAUDIE A. STANNARD, Proprietor	Always at Your Service YELLOW CAB Phone 2
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

The majority of English people outside the Labor movement have been as puzzled as foreign political observers at the apparent inconsistency of the trade union officials who attended both the Scarborough Trade Union Congress and the Liverpool conference of the Labor Party. At Scarborough resolutions were passed which committed the industrial Labor movement in theory to the doctrine of the class war, to the use of trade union forces in an effort to overthrow capitalism, and to close association with the Communist trade union leaders of Russia.

At Liverpool it was affirmed that no bond of brotherhood or common purpose existed between the political Labor Party and the Communist Party, that the only sound method of attempting to achieve social reform was by parliamentary action, and that the present system can only be transformed gradually by an enlightened democracy.

It is not easy to explain this wide difference, which is to be attributed to a tangle of causes. The first thing to note is the duality of the British Labor movement. Although the affiliated trade unions are the mainstay of the political party, they have not yet reached the stage of harmonizing the political and industrial points of view. They deal with great industrial and economic issues, as in the recent coal crisis, without admitting political considerations or allowing possible effects on electoral opinion in the country to influence their decisions. On the other hand, they are apt to express themselves on political policy without reflecting on the possibility that at some time or other their industrial actions may be in conflict with it.

At Scarborough the resolutions on the agenda were mainly concerned with industrial matters, and the political implications were so skillfully veiled that only an intelligence of the most acute order could perceive them. The congress delegates assembled while still strongly under the influence of the events of the coal dispute, and the small group of determined left wing leaders exploited this situation to the full. They represented the mine owners' demands as typical of the desire of the general body of "capitalists" to depress the whole standard of life of the workers, and they argued that only a persistent war on capitalism could defeat the "conspiracy."

The position of the right wing leaders in this situation was difficult. If they opposed the skillfully drafted resolutions, including those which suggested that international trade union unity and closer association with the Russian workers were necessary for the successful prosecution of this struggle, they exposed themselves to a charge that they were supporting reactionary employers. Under the circumstances they decided not to risk failure in an effort to explain their point of view in the brief time limit allowed for speakers, but to work in coming months within the new general council of the congress. So the resolutions went through, with very little discussion, in an atmosphere of emotion.

In the interval between Scarborough and Liverpool a process of clarification of thought went on. The unrestrained expression of joy by the minority movement leaders and their Communist colleagues at what they claimed to be a great success was in itself a revelation of the manner in which the congress had been used for an ulterior political purpose. Then came the publication of the Liverpool agenda. At the Trade Union Congress the Communist Party leaders, as such, had no standing. The left wing movement was directed by trade unionists like Mr. Purcell and his friends. But in the political movement the Communist leaders, rendered over-confident by their success in the trade unions, sent in scores of long resolutions and amendments, all bearing the stamp of Moscow. As Ramsay MacDonald has expressed it, this disclosed the fact that the political movement was facing a conspiracy.

His own vigorous lead before the conference, the clear issue raised by Mr. Cramp, the chairman, and the crudity of the Communist speeches at the conference, combined to raise a clear issue which could not be in doubt. Whatever action trade unions may take in defense of what they conceive to be the industrial interests of the workers, the traditional belief in parliamentary political action, and in the futility of organizing for revolution by force in a highly developed country like Great Britain, remains overwhelmingly strong. It was this belief that was reasserted so emphatically at Liverpool.

The Communists have been severely shaken, but their activity is not likely to cease. It will probably be concentrated in the trade unions, in view of the possibility of new critical situations arising, but even here the reaction against Communist influences is already perceptible, and the infusion of a strong moderate opinion in the new congress general council may bring about notable changes in the coming year, especially in connection with the Russian unity question.

A fact patent to students of transportation in the western and middle western sections of the United States a quarter of a century ago seems at last to have impressed itself upon the people of the country as a whole. Secretary Herbert Hoover, in an address recently delivered in Kansas City, did not

speak for himself alone, when he emphasized the imperative need of the development of systems of transportation which will co-ordinate rail and water routes, not that one may compete against the other, but that each may complement and serve the other and thus provide absolutely necessary means for handling the multiplying volume of products of the farms and mills. He pointed out that the probable increase in popula-

tion of the United States in the next quarter of a century will be approximately 40,000,000. Assuming that there can hardly be a corresponding or proportionate increase in railroad mileage or in facilities for handling tonnage by the methods now relied upon, the industrial progress and prosperity of the country must depend upon the development of cheaper even if somewhat less efficient methods of transportation.

Great has been the industrial and agricultural development of the middle west since 1850, but it must be admitted that it has not been as general or as substantial as it might have been had better and cheaper means of transportation encouraged or made possible a more general distribution of populations. In the years when the world demand for American wheat could hardly be met, the large farms and ranches of the prairie country filled an economic need. Provision was made for carrying these bulk crops to the mills and to lakes or tidewater. The facilities afforded still are in operation, but the day of the bonanza farm has passed. The need now is for the development of those varied branches of agriculture which will insure food and clothing for America's increasing population.

An earlier completion of artificial waterways, combined with the improvement of those natural channels which, despite the efforts of those who have long seen the need, have deteriorated proportionately as the watersheds which feed them have become deforested and populated, would have encouraged, possibly, a more intensive agriculture. It might have served also to attract from the cities the surplus populations which have upset the economic balance, thereby making producers of millions of consumers who now are compelled to pay a premium upon every pound of food they buy.

The success, or lack of success, of existing deep-waterway projects should not be regarded as an index to what may be expected of such a co-ordinated system as that to which Mr. Hoover refers. There must be, logically, interlocking and intersecting waterways, with co-operating rail and motor lines acting as feeders and distributors. An isolated water route, like some of those upon which millions of dollars of the public's money have been spent, is about as profitable an adventure as a tourist hotel on a highway along which no one travels and over which no one crosses.

It is an old question whether there should be any rules for war making. War itself should be rendered impossible. But

so long as wars are fought, should they or should they not be subjected to codes and customs? There is something ironic in the idea of making warfare merciful, for it is essentially unmerciful. Distinguished thinkers, such as Professor Haldane, have, indeed, definitely declared that the most merciful instruments of war are those which most quickly exterminate the enemy; and in a recent book this authority has actually advocated the use of poisonous and lethal gases. Moreover, since war is no longer the particular concern of professional armies, but is the affair of whole nations, the tendency nowadays is to argue that the civilian population should not be spared. It is by striking at the civilian populations, it is claimed, that peace will be most rapidly attained.

We do not indorse these arguments, but a number of questions have been raised in an acerb form by the fighting in Morocco. Obviously, the abolition of war should be the chief aim of all humanitarians, and nothing that can be done can make what is essentially a cruel and a senseless and an immoral thing, kindly and rational and morally justifiable. Nevertheless, it is shocking to discover that the regulations of warfare have been discarded. New instruments of destruction have been invented, the use of which depends upon the abandonment of many of the restraints that were formerly practiced. It used to be regarded as illegal to bombard unfortified places. In Morocco, as the London Spectator has pointed out:

The French and the Spanish have turned their artillery and bombing machines on unfortified villages, and because the results are hidden from us it is difficult to imagine the suffering which has been inflicted on non-combatants including women and children. . . . It may be argued that though these are tragic facts they cannot be helped by the French, which are engaged in the war, have never been a party to the Geneva Convention. All the same, any decent or sensitive person must look with misgiving and dissatisfaction—to put it on the very lowest ground—upon the spectacle of this treatment of men who believe themselves to be fighting for their freedom and their country. We bring no particular charge of barbarity against the French or Spaniards. We believe that what is happening and what will happen again and again, if the position is not thought out and redefined, is almost inevitable under our present conditions.

This is a grave statement, which calls for the most careful thought. It may be that, as is suggested, the logic of modern war demands such conduct. Modern warfare is incomparably worse than the older warfare in that it demands the gradual exhaustion of the whole of the forces on both sides. It is not a game played according to certain conventions by a select number of men. It pits one nation with its entire resources against another nation with its entire resources. It may be that, in the long run, its comprehensive character will compel men to abandon these stupid trials of strength. It may be that, in the long run, the consciousness of responsibility will be strengthened by the consciousness that there is no personal escape from the consequences of war. When every member of a community is aware that he or she is at the front and must endure the hardships and risks of the front, surely there will be an irresistible demand for some less arbitrary and some more equitable and reasonable method of settling disputes.

When it is appreciated that a war may be won, not merely on a restricted battle field, but, above all, in the large cities, in the administrative centers, and in the productive quarters, it is certain that more and more will war be carried into the home and more and more, in the figurative as well as in the literal sense, the horror and the foolishness of war will be brought home to the peoples.

When so much is at stake, it would seem to be almost impossible for countries to agree to throw down particular weapons, especially when those weapons may be the most effective

weapons that they possess. If the object is to destroy—as it seems to be—it is impossible to expect nations thus bent on destruction to refrain from the employment of such methods of terrorism as they can command. The airplane has no purpose—or, at least, has an exceedingly limited purpose, in the military sense—if it is not to strike a terrific blow at the so-called civilian populations.

Let not this exposition of the problem be misunderstood as a defense of modern warfare: on the contrary, it is surely a most scathing indictment. It is, however, necessary to look the facts in the face and to see that the efforts which were made only a few years ago to codify the rules of war have not succeeded; they have, indeed, utterly collapsed. And whether we take the example of the Great War, or whether we take the example of the Moroccan war, we are bound to observe that the tendency is rather to cast aside such laws as were formerly admitted.

We look into the future, it is difficult to discern any hope of the more humane conduct of wars. With the multiplication and the perfection of powerful engines of destruction, regulations which may be laid down will unquestionably be ignored. There is, in short, only one solution. War is a crime against humanity, and crime is not lessened by the establishment of specific conditions in which it may be perpetuated. It must be abolished altogether, and men must be brought to see that their quarrels should be settled by peaceful means.

It is a double purpose and a worthy one which is being served by the drive in the public schools

The Children and the U. S. S. Constitution

furnish, it is felt that they will have an important chapter in the history of the Nation opened up before them by the inspiration they may gain for the study of the period for which it stands. And it is perfectly fitting, therefore, that "Old Ironsides Week," during which the campaign to raise the fund will be carried on with the aid of several hundred lodges of the Elks, should have been indorsed by both the President and the Secretary of the Navy.

The details of this vessel's construction any one can ascertain from reference books, but these physical minutiae do not really constitute that intangible but intensely substantial ideal which the ship actually represents. It has been said that no vessel has been so loved by a nation. And, with the possible exception of the Victory, this statement may be true, for she stands for those basic ideas of liberty so dear to the heart of America, and indeed today of all the English-speaking world. From such a standpoint, this old frigate is, in a sense, as much a heritage of Great Britain as it is of the United States. The fact that in July, 1812, she escaped from the hostile British squadron has long since lost the significance that it had at that time. But the fact that thereby one step was taken toward the establishment in consciousness of a truer sense of national freedom stands as a remembered fact.

There seems to be in society an element today which aims more at perpetuating old animosities than making for national and international friendships. But this element is finding a counter-force in operation which is almost daily growing more vital in the world's activities. It is this spirit which underlay the deliberations at Locarno. It is this power for good that is largely the hope of the world for peace. Hatreds and antagonisms may be fanned between nations for selfish ends, but marching on with the years is a spirit of friendship and brotherly love which far outweighs such specious activities. With the unfolding consciousness of the world there is coming more clearly than ever before a realization that its future happiness and peace are dependent on those basic fundamentals of the Christian life, defined succinctly many years ago as loving God supremely and loving one's neighbor as oneself. And this campaign for the saving of the Constitution can be made quite definitely to subserve this ideal.

Editorial Notes

Signor Farinacci's recent declaration in an address to a large crowd at Bari, on the Brindisi coast, regarding the third Fascist "wave," which he said, was to begin very shortly, sounds typically Fascist. "This third phase," he declared, "will remain pacific so long as our opponents do not disturb us; otherwise it may be necessary to support it by force." The sentiment reminds one of the old definition of a peace lover as one who is willing to fight to maintain his ideals. And at least one of the side issues of Locarno would seem fully to justify the contention—the incident of a newspaper correspondent being roughly treated by the Fascisti because of a published comment which was not to their taste. Mussolini may be able to ride roughshod over the common amenities of twentieth century democracy in his own country, but when it comes to trying to force the world to accept his medieval notions he is going to find that, in somewhat popular phraseology, he has another nut to crack.

So firm and lasting a hold on the public affection have many of the creations of Charles Dickens gained that the information that the Church of St. George the Martyr in Southwark, London—known throughout the English-speaking world as "Little Dorrit's Church"—is to be thrown open as a lunch-hour resting place in memory of his famous character, hardly even arouses comment. It is true that this church enjoys an added reason for the public interest, in that the name of the little person from whom the great novelist took his character is still preserved in the church register. Still this fact, without the help of Dickens, would never have earned fame to the church or been sufficient cause for its present utilization for the public welfare. Specifically the lunch room is to occupy the vestry in which Little Dorrit rested one night.

From Dawn to Dusk in a Motorbus Seat

as the whirr and beat of the pulsating machinery. The two circumspect tourists of whom no single word shall here be spoken in criticism at first were inclined to regret the fact that their seats were immediately behind that of the driver and therefore near the noise of the motor. But there are compensations. This very sound was one.

Looking ahead from hilltop to distant hilltop, a distance of perhaps two miles, one realizes that almost before he knows it the intervening space will have been covered and that a new vista, perhaps similar, and perhaps unfamiliar, will be unrolled. In imagination he is in a car destined to push on indeterminately and without stopping, toward some destination as yet unknown. The sensation is not a pleasant one. Thought is turned from it into other directions. All of us, as we travel along the highroad of life's experiences, prefer to believe that we have some definite object or goal ahead. We cling to purposes, rather than to undirected, action. The conveniences we engage, as well as the paths we choose, must, if our desires are consulted, have some fixed terminal point as their objective.

The observing tourist who, even from a seat near the front, as well as from the vantage of the proverbial "back seat," is unable to resist the temptation to "drive" with the driver, cannot fail to realize that the private-car travelers regard the passenger bus as an undesirable companion along the highways. The "fare" discovers that his own sympathies have undergone a sudden reversal, just as those of the pedestrian do when he unexpectedly becomes a rider in the car of his friend or neighbor. Perhaps we are all just a trifle jealous of our associates, right or wrong, pedestrians or as passengers.

Even the patron of the trolley cars seems inclined at times to resent the delay incident to the passing of a railroad express train over a surface crossing. The long bus trip provided its own lesson before the day was over. It served new to teach patience and the value of that rarest of all human virtues, consideration for the rights of others. Not once along the journey over hills, across valleys, and through crowded cities, did the man at the wheel, a stranger when the day began, forget to be considerate of the rights of those he met and passed along the road. He sought no provocation, and seemingly refused to recognize it when it was ungraciously offered. There is nothing left to passengers, in such a case, but to be patient and courteous also.

But all that night, after the quiet country village which was our destination had been reached, in imagination the throbbing motor kept up its ceaseless rhythm. No detours intervened to perplex or to delay. The imaginary sheep came forward to do their part, but it was never known how many or how few of them cleared the fence.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in London

London One of the many thousands of admirers of "Jack" Hobbs, the hero of English cricket, has written a kindly protest against a paragraph which appeared in "The Week in London" on Sept. 11, and in which was recorded his failure to score further after taking a drink of what a number of London newspapers called champagne. The fact is that after the episode on the cricket field, newspaper reporters endeavored to ascertain from Mr. Hobbs exactly what he drank "at the height of the cheering" and just before he was given "out." They were unable to learn, however, whether the beverage was champagne, ginger ale, or just plain water. Now comes the Monitor's informant who says Mr. Hobbs is a "champagne drinker" and "a confirmed teetotaler." We are, of course, glad to publish our correspondent's statement, and since its receipt we have seen Mr. Hobbs who laughingly assured us of two things—that it was not champagne or any other alcoholic beverage he drank and that he does not feel under the circumstances, that our comment was either "misleading" or "unfair." Thus the mystery which until now has baffled cricket lovers the world over and all London pressmen is cleared up.

"A few words of cheery common sense and unprofessional informality will often do more for the average patient than the whole British pharmacopoeia," declared Major John Hay Beith (Ian Hay) in a recent talk to the students of Guy's Hospital medical school. The well-known novelist and playwright said that many a patient got well just because he believed his doctor. The latter, he said, should remember the human touch, the value of character, in the sick room as contrasted with mere technical knowledge. The speaker amusingly referred to the pride some people take in their supposed illnesses. "Many a man," he said, "will positively enjoy a tennis elbow if he is allowed, when he talks about it at his club, to refer to it as 'my synovitis.'" Major Beith urged the prospective medicals to save their patients from "their imaginations soaring into the regions of unhealthy speculation."

The first £3000 a year woman in British official life is Miss Enid Russell-Smith. She has won the distinction of being the first woman to pass a Civil Service examination for one of the higher governmental posts. Her name appears ninth on a long list of successful applicants, the great majority of whom were men. Under the new rules, women who pass the necessary examinations are now eligible for eventual appointment as permanent under-secretaries or positions of equal rank paying from £3000 to £2500 a year.

London was deluged with band music a short while since, as a result of the annual brass band contest held at the Crystal Palace. One hundred and fifty-five bands participated in the contest, which carries with it a second-guinea trophy. The prize was won by the comparatively unknown Marsden Colliery Band, named after a small village in Durham. The final stages of the contest were participated in by seventeen bands, the test piece being an overture, "Joan of Arc," written by Dennis Wright, a new composer, who introduced it to a brass band to encourage the war-torn country to come out and form a band formed by British drivers attached to the Serbian army. The bands which compete for the prize every year are voluntary organizations generally made up of employees of manufacturing plants or coal mines, and do not contain musicians whose chief work is band playing.

Evidence that the Protection of Wild Birds Order, which recently came into force in England, is intended to be enforced is shown by the recent conviction at Neath of a prisoner who was fined 10s. for keeping birds in cages which did not afford them sufficient room to stretch their wings. This was the first prosecution under the new act, and the magistrate gave notice that future convictions would result in much heavier penalties. A policeman saw the defendant in the street with two small cages. One contained two decoy goldfinches and the other six wild birds. The accused admitted having captured the birds in the open country.

A new plan is likely to be tried out soon with a view to speeding up traffic in some of London's main streets. Anyone who has spent twenty minutes in getting from Hyde Park Corner to Piccadilly Circus will realize the urgency of solving the problem. A system of electric signals worked from a central point will enable traffic from certain sides of the street to be held up. This will enable motorists to get longer stretches of run. Thus a competitor at Piccadilly Circus will be able to hold up the traffic coming into Piccadilly from Albemarle Street, Dover Street and Bond Street on one side, and from St. James's Street and Duke Street on the other. The signals will probably be worked by the brilliant colored lights which can be easily seen by day as well as at night. Sir Henry Maybury, Director-General of Roads, is engaged in drawing up his report on the results of his recent investigations into American traffic problems. The report is likely to be a comprehensive one may be gathered from the fact that Sir Henry expects to take a month to complete it. New York and Boston traffic control systems will serve as a basis for the contemplated innovation in London.

The general disorder suggests a comparison to the United States of America which cover a territory bigger than Europe, and unite states of as different interests as the so-called interests of the European States. Would it not strike an American to take a walk with a half dozen visitors and to pay him money six to ten times, in order to travel from New York to St. Francisco?

What would be the consequence if goods had to pay duty as often as they passed from one state of the Union to another? But just that is the case in Europe. One day's ride in a fast train carries you through three or four countries, and every three to six hours you have to open your luggage, to have your passport examined by several sets of officers and to change your money.

Besides, it would look strange to see one state eagerly watching the other, rifle in hand, and wasting all its money in big armaments that should be used to pay its debts and expenses, yet armaments that were considered as indispensable.

The strongest opposition to a Pan-European Union will be made by the nationalists of each country. They will think it impossible to unify peoples of so many different tongues and to found a Europe. But even they will be compelled to say that the three nationalities living in Switzerland live in perfect peace and harmony in their little country, furnishing the small model for the grand European Union and showing that such a union could be wrought out in actual experience.

Dresden, Germany.

C. S.

Future American Waterways

When so much is at stake, it would seem to be almost impossible for countries to agree to throw down particular weapons, especially when those weapons may be the most effective